ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,424.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 8 p.m.
† CLYDE	4029	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler	8th "
† SUTLEJ	4184	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. SHANNON	4982	F. Cole	22nd "
† CLYDE	4029	C. T. Denny	29th "
M.L. ARABIA	7893	J. L. Parris	5th Nov.
† SUTLEJ	4184	A. Symons	12th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7893	R. H. Gordon	19th "
† CARTHAGE	5257	C. Gadd	26th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Bristow	3rd Dec.
† CLYDE	4029	C. T. Denny	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler	17th "
† SHANNON	4982	F. Cole	24th "
† CARTHAGE	5257	C. Gadd	31st "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE...Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 120

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,360	12th Oct. 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,085	12th Nov. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE..... Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 920	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard'n, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSRIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,763	21st Oct.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the P. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyages.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 24th, 1898.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

A STEAMER for Singapore and Australia due to leave about 30th October.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th September, 1898. Agents.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporiti	5,000	13th Oct., 1898,

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 160.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six months Rs. 900 ; nine months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *viâ* Venice and returning *viâ* Genoa or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 9th October, 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 20, 1898.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SAFARI	1,423	Zemlin	30th Sept.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESSALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 5th Sep., 1898.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU" Capt. R. Nunome, 4,132 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on or about the 6th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 28th September, 1898.

BICYCLES.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., Ld., have been appointed Agents for the Celebrated

ROVER CYCLES,

Manufactured at the Meteor Works, West Orchard, Coventry, late J. K. Starley & Co., Ld.

The following are stocked, and are UP-TO-DATE in every respect, and are all fitted with Welsh Dunlop Non-slipping Tropical Tyres :—

	Weight.	Cash.	Credit.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Gentleman's Rover	32 lbs.	420 0	467 0
Do. Light Roadster	32 lbs.	420 0	467 0
Do. Imperial Road Racer	24½ lbs.	410 0	456 0
Do. New Popular	36 lbs.	300 0	334 0
Lady's Imperial Rover	30 lbs.	420 0	467 0
Do. Popular	32 lbs.	330 0	365 0
The Meteor Cycle for Ladies and Gentlemen	.....	250 0	280 0

The Meteor Cycle can be thoroughly relied upon, and is FULLY GUARANTEED. It is made in the same Factory and by the same Workmen as the Celebrated Imperial Rover.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 30th Sept., 1898, at 3 p.m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 4th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a.m. on the 6th October, calling at Karrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bushire, Mohumra and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 4th October, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 8th October, 1898.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about 8th October.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 8th October.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," [illegible] tons, on or about 15th October.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon *viâ* Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th September, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURES.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
LAOS	6,000	Fiandin	25th Oct. 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898.
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898.

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent in advance at the same place.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	20th Oct.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TREACHER'S KRINOLEIN
FOR THE HAIR

Strengthens and promotes growth, cooling, and pleasant to use. Price per bottle, Re. 1-6.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS :

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY. POONA.

FOR THIS SEASON
KEMP'S
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT
A FINELY GRANULATED SALINE,

Forming a sparkling draught equal to any artificial or natural mineral water

IT FORMS a most REFRESHING BEVERAGE and taken regularly will maintain the Health and Vigour of the body by purifying the blood and correcting any minor derangement of the STOMACH.

IT QUICKLY relieves HEADACHE and is very suitable for CHILDREN'S USE.

Price Re. 1-4 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DYSPEPSIA
AND
INDIGESTION

are frequently considered incurable, but sufferers will find a reliable remedy in

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE

which has given relief in many cases of VERY OLD STANDING whilst in slighter attacks it is PRACTICALLY a CERTAIN CURE.

Rs. 2 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 24 per Bottle.

APPLY EARLY!!!

A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10

PORTRAIT

OF

H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of

JAMES WATSON & CO.'S

Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club

WHISKEY

By all Wine Merchants.

The Subscription list is now open and will be closed at the Office of the Company, No. 2/6, Second Line Beach, Madras, at 5 p. m., on Saturday, the 15th day of October 1898.

McDOWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.

CAPITAL.....Rs. 8,00,000

In 4,000 6 per cent. Cumulative Perference Shares of Rs. 100 each.
4,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

The Vendors take the whole of the Ordinary Shares and Rs. 4,00,000 in Cash as in payment of the purchase money.

The Preference Shares are entitled to a cumulative preferential dividend of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income tax. They will rank in priority to the Ordinary Shares both as to capital and dividend, but will not be entitled to share in any surplus Assets of the Company.

The consent of the holders of Preference Shares will have to be obtained in general meeting before any Debentures can be issued.

The dividends on the Preference Shares will be payable half-yearly on the 16th January and 16th July in each year. These dividends will accrue as from the date of payment of instalments.

Applications are now invited for the whole of the Preference Shares, payable as follows :—

On application ..... Rs. 25 per share. On allotment ..... Rs. 25 per share.
On 1st December 1898 ..... Rs. 25 per share. On 5th January 1899 ..... Rs. 25 per share.

Subscribers may pay up in full on allotment or on the date on which any instalment falls due, such payments carrying interest at 6 per cent. per annum as from the date they are received.

DIRECTORS :—Ambrose Miller Hooper, George Drury Coleman, George Adolph Ruppell, (Partners in the late firm of McDowell and Co.), Henry Clark King, Solicitor, Madras.

BANKERS :—The Bank of Madras, Madras, The Agra Bank, Limited, London and Indian Branches. The National Bank of India, Limited, London and Indian Branches.

SOLICITORS :—Messrs. Wilson and King, Madras.

AUDITORS :—Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes, Calcutta, Messrs. Ranaldson and Ranaldson, Madras.

JOINT SECRETARIES :—Mr. E. P. Corlett, and Mr. E. C. Ruppell.

REGISTERED OFFICE :—No. 2/6, Second Line Beach, Madras.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed to take over as a going concern, as and from the 1st day of January 1899, the well-known and old established business of Wine Spirit and Ale Merchants, Cigar Manufacturers and General Agents carried on for the past 72 years by Messrs. McDowell and Co.

The Head Office of the Company is situated at Nos. 2 to 6, Second Line Beach, Madras, the London Office being No. 1, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, E. C. There are, in addition, branches of the business at Mercara and Gonicopal, in Coorg, and at Secunderabad, in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions.

The Madras Office has been located in its present premises for very many years, and the Vendors are in a position to guarantee, and do guarantee, but at the cost of the Company, the grant from the owners to the Company of a lease of the premises for a period of 99 years, at the extremely moderate rental of Rs. 350 per mensem. When it is stated that the property has lately been valued at Rs. 1,50,000 by Mr. W. N. Pogson, F.R.I.B.A., it will be seen that the lease has been arranged on exceptionally favourable terms.

The branches of the business are located in rented premises, but no special arrangements in respect of their leases have been considered necessary.

Originally started by the late Mr. Michael McDowell in the year 1826, the business has thriven and grown in such a manner as to merit its description as the leading business of its distinctive character in Southern India. The firm's brands of Wines, Spirits and Ale are very well and favourably known to the public and command a large and ready sale, while its reputation as Manufacturers of popular and favourite brands of Indian Cigars, notably the "Bahadur" Cigars, is world-wide. In addition to its own brands the firm holds many important and profitable Agencies for the leading Wine producers, Distillers and Brewers, and it is reasonably expected that the whole of these Agencies will be continued to the Company with the benefit of all subsisting contracts and engagements. The firm also holds the Chief Agency in the Madras Presidency of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, of Bombay.

The Company will acquire the Assets of the firm on the 31st December 1897, as disclosed in the Balance Sheet quoted below together with its Goodwill, Licenses and valuable Trade-marks, and will discharge the Liabilities on the same date. The position of the firm at the abovementioned date and the profits earned during the past four years have been certified to by Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes, Chartered Accountants of Calcutta, who have granted the following certificate :—

CERTIFICATE.

Messrs. McDOWELL & COMPANY, Madras. Calcutta, 23rd August 1898.

DEAR SIRS,—We beg to report that we have carefully examined the Balance Sheet of the firm as at the 31st December 1897 and have scrutinized the Books in order to ascertain the profits for the 4 years to that date. As regards the accounts we have accepted the figures of the statements prepared by you and have not checked them beyond seeing that they agreed with the Books and were drawn up on correct principles.

The Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1897 exhibits, in our opinion, a full and fair statement of the affairs of the firm at that date.

We have examined all the Ledger accounts in order to check the outstandings at 31st December 1897.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER 1897.

The following is an abstract of the Balance Sheet :—

ASSETS.		
Furniture and Fixtures	Rs.	2,452 9 10
Premises at Amutti	"	8,790 14 1
Stock in Trade	"	1,88,035 14 11
Sundry Debtors (guaranteed by Messrs. McDowell & Co.)	"	3,79,988 11 8
Cash and Investments	"	1,13,460 8 1
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	6,86,238 10 7
Sundry Creditors	"	2,95,153 0 11
CAPITAL	Rs.	3,91,671 9 8

The net profits after deducting Managing Allowances and making provision for Bad Debts are as follows :—

1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Rs. 91,528-7-5	Rs. 1,19,963-1-8	Rs. 1,20,396-9-10	Rs. 1,18,635-13-9

The above figures establish the following averages of net profits.

For 4 Years	Rs.	1,12,630 12 2
" 3 "	"	1,19,664 13 9
" 2 "	"	1,19,516 3 9
" last year	"	1,18,635 13 9

We remain, Dear Sirs, Yours faithfully,
LOVELOCK & LEWES.

The annual profits of the firm have been at the rate of 30 per cent. on the Capital employed and it will be seen from the above Certificate that they are sufficient to pay more than four and a half times the sum required for dividend on the Preference Shares. The Vendors know of no reason why there should be any diminution in the profits in the future, but on the contrary, they feel confident that the average will be upheld if not surpassed. Their own interests require that the working of the Company shall be as successful as that of the firm has been—since their dividends depend on the continuation of the past good results—and this forms another and a strong guarantee to the Preference Shareholders that the value of the Company's property will not be permitted to deteriorate.

The Vendors guarantee the recovery of the Book debts within the 31st December 1899, and will make good to the Company any outstandings that may not be collected on that date.

The floating Assets to be handed over to the Company are amply sufficient to discharge all liabilities, and to provide working Capital for the conduct, extension and development of the business.

The Company, taking over the business as on the 1st January 1899, will enjoy the benefit of all profits earned since that date.

The purchase consideration to be paid to the Vendors is the sum of Rs. 8,00,000, payable as to Rs. 4,00,000 in fully paid Ordinary Shares and as to the remaining Rs. 4,00,000 in cash or Preference Shares, or both.

The Vendors have contracted with the Company to give it their services for a period of five years from the 1st January 1899. The Company takes over the current business contracts of the Vendors and the Agreements with the Managers and Assistants at the Head Office and Branches, so that the business will be carried on without a break of any description.

None of the Preference Shares have been or will be underwritten and no promotion money has been or will be paid.

The Company will pay all expenses connected with its formation and registration and also the cost of the Conveyance of the property acquired.

The Company is a party to the following contracts :—

1. Contract for sale between Messrs. Ambrose Miller Hooper, George Drury Coleman, and George Adolph Ruppell, the vendors, of the first part and the Company of the second part.
2. The Company and Mr. A. M. Hooper.
3. The Company and Mr. G. D. Coleman.
4. The Company and Mr. G. A. Ruppell.
5. The Company and Mr. E. P. Corlett.
6. The Company and Mr. E. C. Ruppell.

all bearing date the 15th September 1898.

The current business Contracts and Agreements with the employes of the firm may constitute Contracts within the meaning of the 83th section of the Indian Companies Act, 1882. Applicants for shares must be deemed to have had notice thereof and to have waived all rights to be supplied with the dates of such contracts and the names of the parties thereto.

Applications for the Preference Shares should be made on the accompanying form and forwarded to the Company's Bankers, the Bank of Madras, together with a remittance for the amount payable on application. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned without deduction and where the number of shares allotted is less than that for which application has been made the surplus will be credited against the allotment and future instalments.

Copies of the Articles of Association, the Contracts above mentioned, and of the Auditors' Certificate may be seen at the Head and Branch Offices of the Company, and at the Offices of the Company's Solicitors and Auditors.

Prospectuses and forms of application for the Preference Shares can be obtained from the Bankers, Solicitors and Auditors of the Company and at its Head Office and Branches.

Madras, 15th September, 1898.

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION
OF
McDOWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED.

1. The name of the Company is "McDowell & Company, Limited."
2. The registered office of the Company will be situate in Madras.
3. The objects for which the Company is established are—
   (a) To purchase, or otherwise acquire as and from the 1st January 1899, the business of Merchants now carried on by Ambrose Miller Hooper, George Drury Coleman and George Adolph Ruppell, in India and England, under the name or firm of McDowell & Co., and to undertake all the liabilities of the said A.M. Hooper, G. D. Coleman and G. A. Ruppell in relation thereto, and with a view thereto to enter into and carry into effect (either with or without modification) an agreement dated the fifteenth day of September 1898, and made between the said A. M. Hooper, G. D. Coleman and G. A. Ruppell of the one part, and the Company, of the other part, a copy whereof has, for the purpose of identification been endorsed with the signature of Emil Carl Ruppell and Henry Clark King, two of the subscribers hereto.
   (b) To carry on the businesses of General and Wine and Spirit, Tobacco and Cigar Merchants, and of Commission Agents and Warehousemen.
   (c) To make advances on stock, shares or other securities, and on property of all kinds, either with or without the borrower's personal liability.
   (d) To purchase, or otherwise acquire and undertake, all or any part of the business property and liabilities of any person or Company carrying on any business which the Company is authorised to carry on, or possessed of property, suitable for the purposes of this Company.
   (e) To take, or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other Company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly benefit this Company.
   (f) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any real and personal property and any rights or privileges which the Company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business.
   (g) To make, accept, endorse and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, and other negotiable instruments.
   (h) To construct, maintain and alter any buildings or works necessary or convenient for the purposes of the Company.
   (i) To invest the moneys of the Company not immediately required upon such securities as may from time to time be determined.
   (j) To accept property upon trust and to act as trustee or executor.
   (k) To raise money in such manner as the Company shall think fit, and in particular by the issue of debentures upon all or any of the Company's property (both present and future), including its uncalled Capital.
   (l) To sell, improve, manage, develop, lease, mortgage, dispose of or otherwise deal with, all or any part of the property of the Company.
   (m) To engage in any business or transaction, (within the Company's objects) in partnership or otherwise, in conjunction with any other person or Company
   (n) To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, either by itself or by agents, or in conjunction with others and either in India or elsewhere.
4. The liability of the Members is limited.
5. The Capital of the Company is 8,00,000 rupees, divided into 4,000 six per cent. cumulative preference or A shares, and 4,000 ordinary or B shares.

LETTER OF APPLICATION FOR PREFERENCE SHARES.

The Directors of McDOWELL & CO., LIMITED, Madras.

Gentlemen,—Having paid to the Company's bankers, the Bank of Madras, Madras, the sum of Rs. _____ being a deposit of Rs. twenty-five per share on _____ 6 per cent. PREFERENCE SHARES in the above Company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such shares or any smaller number you may allot me, upon the terms and conditions of the Prospectus and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, dated the 15th day of September, 1898, and to make the further payments thereon in accordance with the said Prospectus, and I request you to place my name upon the Register of Shareholders in respect of the shares which you may allot to me.

Name in full _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
Date _____
Signature _____

McDOWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Received this _____ day of _____ from Mr. _____ the sum of Rs. _____ being a deposit of Rs. twenty-five per share upon _____ 6 per cent. PREFERENCE SHARES in the above-named Company.

NOTE.—This receipt form is to be sent with the application for shares to the Company's bankers, the Bank of Madras, Madras. When supplied back from them, it is to be retained by the applicant and exchanged with the letter of allotment, for the certificate of shares.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC BOMBAY BRANCH

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS ENGRAVED ON STEEL.

	Rs. a.
Crest correctly Engraved from	6 0
Crest and Motto	8 0
Crest and Monogram	10 0
Monograms only, from	6 0
Address Engraved, one line, any style ...	4 0
Address, two lines, any style	6 0

Estimates sent for three or more Lines.

In every instance a Pencil Sketch is forwarded for approval before engraving the Steel Die.

These designs are free of charge when an order is given, otherwise the preliminary sketch must be charged for.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING.

	Rs. a.
Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions	0 4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour, per 100 impressions	0 8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100 impressions	2 0

VISITING CARDS, PLATES, AND PRINTING.

	Rs. a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards printed and plate engraved	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards printed and plate engraved ...	4 0

Other lines, such as Address, Club, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.
This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

	Rs. a.
Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	1 8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	2 0
REGIMENTAL CRESTS...	No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.
CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES ...	No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS STAMPS FOR SEALS, PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

COMBINED RAILWAY AND GRAND STAND TICKETS.

A RACE SPECIAL TRAIN will again be run on SATURDAY next, the first of October, 1898, leaving Victoria Terminus at 10-30 and arriving Poona at 14-30 (Railway time) for the convenience of passengers wishing to attend the Poona Race Meeting.

The same fares for the Combined Railway Journey and admission to the Enclosures and for the Railway Journey only as were charged for the previous race Specials run will be charged for this special.

Passengers who leave by this Special may return by any Train up to but not later than SUNDAY night.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 28th September, 1898.

J. NEUBERG, 51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS, Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS of All Brands,

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, Dry Plates, Developers, &c., Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses. All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE, Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS, With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, SHEETING, &c. (Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL COOKING STOVES. Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES, High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES, By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES. From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG, 51, ESPLANADE ROAD, OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Soiders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Montlite" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups fitting-up with folding sides, folders and Globula Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.

No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every discription. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Meerschaum Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

ALL HIGHEST GRADE Specially built RAMBLER Cycles have the Words "ROYAL INDIAN," on Frames. VATCHA BROTHERS, Girgaum. NORMAN and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling, Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding Binding, Cording etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5 only.

SOFT-FRONTED SHIRTS.—Blue, White, and Pink, Stiff Cuffs, 6 for Rs. 24.—ASQUITH and LORD, Shirt Specialists, Apollo Street.

N. R. DANTRA and Co.'s PURE SUPERIOR TEAS.—Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12, Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-8, Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-4 Orange Pekoe Re. 1, Pekoe ans. 14. Pekoe Souchong ans 12 and Souchong ans 10 per lb. A trial earnestly solicited. N. R. DANTRA and CO., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide Permanent Enlargements from any size of Photograph however old and faded to life size. Most Artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

PIANOS!! Cottage, Square and Grand. SALE or EXCHANGE. Terms very Cheap. Trial solicited.—PIANOFORTE DEPOT, Opposite Charni Road Station, Queen's Road.

MUSICAL PAPER WEIGHTS, Rs. 15. Musical Ladies' Fancy Jewellery Boxes with lock and key, Rs. 40 and Rs. 60.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs.4-12-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 4-13-3, per case, at Bandra.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoons: they are more reliable and more lasting. Price List post free.

DINNER SETS! DINNER SETS!! Fresh stock of our Russel and Belgrave Patterns to hand. Intending purchasers apply early to save disappointment. SHROFF BROTHRS, Fort, Bombay.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,300,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

RIPON HOTEL—MAHABLESHWAR.—"During my stay at the RIPON HOTEL I was very Comfortable indeed. The food and attendance were very good. I can highly recommend the Hotel.—St.—ley Ed.—des, Brigadier General."

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will RE-OPEN, on 1st October next. It is the most comfortable, commodious and best situated HOTEL in Matheran. Several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, are available. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. All Hours, comforts provided. Apply to PROPRIETORS, at Poona Hotel, Poona.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSAM.—As a preventive and curative agent in all cases of Cough, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic Catarrh and all other throat and chest affections.—D. FERNANDES & Co., Family and Operative Chemists, Fort.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas To be had at this office.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwalla's and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

SILVER CHAINS of all Kinds for Ladies and Gentlemen with Tassels. Rs. 5 to Rs. 15. Chains not approved can be exchanged.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co., METAL MERCHANTS, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.

BY TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

THE LEADING CYCLE FORTY THOUSAND

PREMIERS were built and sold by the Premier Cycle Company, Limited, in 1897, and the DEMAND for them far EXCEEDS that for any other Cycle in the World.

REPUTATION PREMIER. NAME PREMIER. BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs. a.	12 instalments. Credit. Rs. a.	
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo"	250 0	23 0	per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo"	275 0	25 0	do.
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300 0	27 12	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330 0	30 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330 0	30 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330 0	30 8	do.
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275 0	25 0	do.
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250 0	23 0	do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS ARE "THE BEST."

By order of the board of PUBLIC OPINION,

Connoisseur

TO BE HAD FROM ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs. as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14 0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia ,,	50	,,	15 0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	10 0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	12 8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELLA" FACTORY,

			Cash. Rs. a.
These can be recommended as good smokes:—			
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings		per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra do. 50	do.	,,	9 0
Isabels do. 50	do.	,,	7 8
Exquisitas do. 50	do.	,,	7 0
Princessas (small size) do. 50	do.	,,	5 0
Little Devils do. 50	do.	,,	3 0
Club Londres do. 100	do.	,,	7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial do. 100		,,	6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size) 100		,,	6 8
Habano 2A do. 100		,,	4 8
Cartado 1A do. 100		,,	6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS, 20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON	HONGKONG,	SHANGHAI.
AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

C. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

37, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—

London—R. King William Street, E.C. H. A. Hembert, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. Berresford, Manager.
Calcutta—Reed, Murray, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. Strachan, Acting Manager.
Karachi—O. M. Barnes, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. Moss, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... ,, 12,81,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposits in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,

C. E. BERRESFORD, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—

We have now a fully competent staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and tuned as per new. Old actions and Organs made equal to new. Bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

ON and after SATURDAY, the first of October 1898, the timings of some of the Through and Local PASSENGER TRAINS on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway system will be altered.

For details see the published Time Tables and Notices exhibited at Stations, and also the Company's Coaching Guide dated the 1st of October 1898.

The Down and Up Jubbulpore, Nagpur, and South East Mail Trains remain unaltered.

A. MUIRHEAD, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 28th of September, 1898.

MADRAS RACES.

JANUARY MEETING, 1899.

OWNERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRANCES for the January Meeting to be held at Guindy on the 21st, 24th, 26th and 28th January, 1899, CLOSE on SATURDAY, the 1st October, 1898. Special attention is drawn to General condition II and last para. of III.

For Prospectus and other particulars apply to the Honorary Secretary, Madras Races, Madras Club.

E. H. HAZELTON, Vet.-Capt., Honorary Secretary.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 24th October, 1898, for the supply of MINERAL OIL for LUBRICATING PURPOSES, required during the year commencing from 1st January, 1899.

1. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

2. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let is attached to each form of Tender. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Major, R. E., Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 20th September, 1898.

BURN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

ISSUE OF ADDITIONAL CAPITAL.

THE COMPANY was formed in 1895 to acquire and carry on as from 1st January, 1895, as a going concern the old established business of Burn and Co., Calcutta, Railway and Public Works Contractors, Engineers, etc., etc., and Proprietors of Pottery Works at Ranegunge and Jubbulpore, with a Share Capital of Rs. 18,00,000

Consisting of 7 per cent. Preference Shares ...	Rs. 6,00,000
Ordinary Shares (issued to vendors)	,, 12,00,000
	Rs. 18,00,000
To which must be added an issue of Debenture at 6 per cent. for	Rs. 15,00,000
	Rs. 33,00,000

From the date of acquisition to 30th April, 1898, the profits have been as shown hereunder viz:—

From 1st January 1895, to 30th April 1896 (16 months)	Rs. 6,82,253
From 1st May 1896, to 30th April 1897	,, 3,94,769
From 1st May 1897, to 30th April 1898	,, 3,81,206

and after paying interest on Debentures and Dividends on Preference and Ordinary Shares, the Company has been able to put aside to Reserve Fund Rs. 7,00,000 and to Debentures Sinking Fund Rs. 1,62,503.

These figures denote the position and strength of the Company, the condition of the money market during the past three years notwithstanding, but in order to maintain that position, and at the same time to meet the requirements of an increasing business further capital is required.

The Directors have, therefore, determined to issue 7,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each in the increased capital of the Company created by the resolution of the Company passed on the 14th day of April 1898 (a copy of which can be seen at the Registered Office No. 7, Hastings Street) as Preference Shares in accordance with the terms expressed in such resolution and carrying a cumulative preferential dividend of 7 per cent. per annum.

Those shareholders whose names are on the Company's Books on 30th September, 1898, will be entitled to one new share at par for each share then held and the public are invited to tender for what remain available, in the annexed form, copies of which can be obtained from the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Orr Robertson and Burton, Calcutta, The National Bank of India, Limited, Calcutta, The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Calcutta, or from the undersigned.

Applications will be received by the undersigned from this date, to noon on FRIDAY, the 30th September 1898, and must be accompanied by a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of the shares applied for; the balance will become due on acceptance of the tender and allotment of share on 1st October, 1898.

If after the acceptance of any application the number of shares allotted is not fully taken up, the deposit made in connection therewith will be forfeited.

No application below par will be considered.

BURN & Co., Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, 17th Sept., 1898.

LETTER OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To The Managing Agents, Messrs. BURN & Co., Ld., Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,—I beg to apply for ..... new 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares in the above Company created by the resolution passed on the 14th day of April, 1898, at Rs.....per share, and I enclose herewith a remittance for Rs.....being 10 per cent. on the amount of the number of shares applied for, and I undertake to pay the balance on receipt of an intimation of the acceptance of my application and to accept the shares so allotted, or in part in terms of the Company's Articles of Association.

Name in full .....
Address .....
Date .....
Signature .....

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

FOR SALE.

NILGIRI TEA GARDEN FOR SALE.

HIGHLAND ESTATE,—Coonoor. Elev. 6,500. Rain 70in. Acreage 76, in Tea abt. 40. Jat ybrid. Soil good. Factory (2-storied) Rs. 20,000. Adjoining planted Tea and reserve land for sale. Apply

E. C. DUFF, Ootacamund, Nilgiris.

INSURANCES.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS £877,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MacDONALD & Co, Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN, Acting Secretary.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per measem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	10
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFE, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Elphinstone Circle, Fort, above the offices of Messrs. Fleming Shaw and Co., the office furniture of Messrs. Walter Thacker and Co. consisting of large and small office tables, chairs, punkhas, clocks, sample tables and cupboards, sample press, Vienna made iron safe on stand, cupboards, &c.

The property is on view.

TO-MOROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proxmo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., the remaining stock-in trade of a furniture merchant closing his business, consisting of open carved blackwood sofas, chairs and teapoys, large size cabinest and chiffoniers, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door almairahs and ward obes, dressing and washstand table of the usual imaging presses, one Dunlop pneumatic tyred Claremont cycle, &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Property at New Sonapore Road, otherwise called Lohar Street, close to the New Parsee Fire Temple at Dhobie Talao.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 1st proxmo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Gopalbhai Dayabhai, the trustee of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Manockjee Nowrojee Sigaporia alias Javeri, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and further charge dated the 18th day of July 1898, and 25th day of January, 1895, respectively, and made, between the said Manockjee Nowrojee Sigaporia alias Javeri of the one part and Nunkore alias Jeday, wife of Dayabha Rangildas, of the other part, the following landed property viz.—

All that piece of land, with the tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of new Sonapur Road, in the island and registration sub-districts of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 155 and six-tenths square yards, or 148 and four-tenths square yards or thereabouts, as described in the bill, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1148, 6875, old Survey No. 1228, and now Survey No. 8237, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2826, and Street Nos. 239 EE, and bounded on the west by the property of Framjee Sorabjee Wadia, on the east by the property of Cursetjee Rustomjee Karaspedan on the north by the said New Sonapur Road, and on the south by the property of Hormusjee Shapurjee Javeri, and which premises are now in the occupation of the said Manockjee Nowrojee Javeri and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Manockshaj, Damodar, and Jamsetjee, solicitors, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 3rd proxmo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

The property of a Parsee gentleman, consisting of large mirror, drawing-room set of sofas and chairs, marble top table and teapoys, pier, writing, and round tables, easy chairs, mirror-door almyrah, clothes press, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, &c.

An invoice of windproof lamps by Messenger and Sons, consisting of 27 table and 5 wall and hanging lamps.

1 ebonized square piano by Richard Lipp.
1 imperial semi-grand piano by John Broadwood.

On account of the concerned ex. s.s. Venus—

543—B K & Co.	228—1	cask lamps.
	229—1	case glassware.
	230—1	,, hardware
	231—1	,, stationery.
	1898	
	5378	2 cases enamelware.
551 B K and Co.	4-5—2	cases drapery
	40—1	case stationery

AT 2 P.M.

2 handsome light victorias
1 second-hand vice-vis in good order
2 glass fronted double seated brougham
1 strong built dog-cart

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

Sale of Two Plots of Ground suitable for Building Purposes on the Doongersey Road, at Malabar Hill.

By order of the vendor, Mr. Chaturbhuj Govindji, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Shamjibhai Akbai, the undermentioned properties, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 5th proxmo.

PARTICULARS.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Government vacant land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure, together with the fruit and other trees standing and growing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by recent admeasurement 1,578 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 572, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north partly by the property of Kaliandas Kirparam and partly by the property of Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, on or towards the south partly by the property of Sonderdas Jadowji and partly by Doongersey Road, on or towards the east by the property of the said Chaturbhuj Govindji secondly hereinafter described, and on or towards the west partly by the aforesaid property of the said Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit and partly by the aforesaid property of Sonderdas Jadowji, and which said piece of land is assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 3152, 3158, and 3159, and Street Nos. 13, 54 and 24, and is now and for some time past has been in the possession of the vendor.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government vacant land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure, situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill, on Doongersey Road, on the north side thereof, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing 2,400 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by the property of the late Kaliandas Kirparam, on or towards the south by the said Doongersey Road, on or towards the east by the property of Bhaskar Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas, and on or towards the west by the property of the said Chaturbhuj Govindji secondly hereinbefore described, and which said premises are, together with other premises, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 572, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward Nos. 3152, 3153, and 3158, and Street Nos. 13, 14, and 24, and are now in the possession of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Bicknell, Mar wanjee, the Official, vendor's Solicitors, at their office, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort Bombay, where the title-deeds can be inspected.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 30th September, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, COTTON, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c., at the G. I. P. R. Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place:—

A quantity of grain sweepings, cotton sweepings, waste paper, docras cotton, cast-iron pipes, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of very Valuable Gold and Silver Jewellery Rich Real Gold Kinkobs, &c., &c.

Under instructions, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, to the highest bidder:—

A lot of gold and silver cups and saucers, silver tea-tray salvers, silver boxes, jugs, writing desk, daggers and swords with silver and gold mounted handles, single-barrel matchlock gun, with gold mountings

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and dispatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Frs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal TOWNS of FRANCE and ALGIERS.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interest or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL ..... „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent,
Hornby Road.

JAMES SMART,

ESTABLISHED 1851. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,

32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,
556 & 566, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

PURE LINSEED OIL
SUPERIOR TO IMPORTED OIL,
MANUFACTURED BY
THE GOUREPORE CO., "LD.,"
CALCUTTA.
Contractors to the Public Works Department, State Railways, and all the large Consumers in Bengal.

FOR PRICES, &c., APPLY TO
TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 5h. 49m. High water, 11-16m., 11-49a. Low water, 4-55m., 5-13a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Dalal Street, 3-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Golf Handicap, Finals.
Novelty Theatre, D'Arc's Marionettes, 9-15 p.m.
Arrival of Transport Nubia.
Music at St. George's Hospital, 5-45 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyds s s Imperator will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office at 7 a. m. to-morrow—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Daressalam Zanzibar Ibo and Chinde per s. s. Safari will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. to-day.

THEFT AT FRENCH ROAD.—Yesadabai, a woman residing at French Road has reported to the Police the theft of Rs 100 in cash from a locked box some time during the night of the 27th instant. One Babloo Narayen, who had been a lodger in her house, has disappeared since the discovery of the theft.

A FRAUDULENT FRIEND.—Faizoo, a married woman, residing at Cavit gully, Bhendy Bazaar Road entrusted one Piroo Mahomed, an acquaintance of hers, with a currency note for Rs. 100, asking him is cash it about twelve days ago. The man failed to turn up either with the note or with the cash and the woman after waiting for him for twelve days, has now made a report to the Police.

DISORDERLY BROKERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Ramgopal Lalchand and eighteen other, brokers were charged by Inspector Sloane with disorderly behaviour in Sheikh Memon Street. It was stated on behalf of one of the accused, named Piarilal Shamlal, that he had been sent by his master to collect contracts for cotton which he had entered into with others, Piarilal was discharged, while the others were fined Rs. 10 each.

SUICIDE OF A LEPER.—Yesterday morning the dead body of a Hindu leper was found floating in the Dhobie Talao Thank. The body was removed out of the tank and was subsequently identified to be that of Goonaji, a Hindu mendicant leper aged about forty years, who had no fixed place of residence. Mr. Turner the Coroner, held an inquiry, on view of the body when it was stated in the evidence that deceased had been suffering from the disease for several years and was tired of life. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

THEFT ON BOARD A SHIP:—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Inspector Walton charged Alloo Kaya, a Mahomedan, with theft of currency notes half-crowns and half-sovereigns of the collective value of Rs. 203, belonging to Mr. John Simpson, Engineer on board the s. s. Rajputana. The evidence was that the accused pretended to be asleep in a certain part of the ship, and after a while, seeing the officer leave his cabin, he went in and opening the drawers removed the property. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to four months' hard labour.

THE BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following Programme of Music this evening under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine. Band-master, commencing at 5-45 p.m.

March	Cossack	Huttner.
Fantasia	The Rose of Castile	Balfe.
Concert Polka	(Piccolo Solo) Lilliputian	Brewer.
Selection	Harry Dacre's Songs	Adlam.
Valse	New Life	Koomzak.
Galop	Morkur	Roedeberk.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

JAMMED BETWEEN BUFFERS OF RAILWAY WAGGONS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Wari, Bunder, regarding the death of Dhonji Chamuaji, aged sixty years, a labourer employed at the Wari Bunder goods yard. On Wednesday last the deceased and several other labourers were engaged inloading iron rails in timber trucks and then shunting them on to a siding. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, deceased while attempting to cross the siding, came between a waggon that had just been loaded and shunted on that siding, and before he could get himself clear of the siding, he was jammed between the buffers of the two waggon When the waggons separated he fell to the ground unconscious and gasping and died within two minutes of the occurrence. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Jury.

IS UNSOUND GRAIN FIT FOOD FOR CATTLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Dr. Cayley, Divisional Health Officer in charge of A. and B. wards, charged Dawji Madhowji, a grain merchant having his place of business at Dongri Street, with offering for sale 40 bags of bajri and 9 bags of wheat, which were alleged to be unfit for human food. Dr. Cayley stated in his evidence that when he asked Dawji to destroy the grain in question, he refused to do so, saying it was fit for human food In his cross-examination the doctor stated that if the wheat was properly cleaned it might be made fit food for cows and buffaloes. In answer to the Court he said that if cows and buffaloes were fed upon unsound grain it would deteriorate the quality of their milk. He could not say it would render it unfit for consumption. The accused stated in his defence that he meant to sell the grain for the use of cows and buffaloes after having properly cleaned it. The Magistrate, in disposing of the matter remarked that it was suggested by the accused that after being properly cleaned the grain would be fit food for cattle. That question, however, did not arise here. The stuff was ordinarily used as human food when sound, and he had no guarantee that it would not be so used if not destroyed. Moreover, his worship was of opinion that it was unsound and unfit for human food, and under those circumstances, he must, under section 417 (2) of the Bombay Municipal Act, order it to be destroyed. He therefore, ordered the stuff to be destroyed so as to prevent the same being sold or offered for sale as human food. Dawji was ordered to pay the charge of destroying the grain

SCUFFLE IN A GAMBLING HOUSE.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday Syid Ahmad Syid Mahomed, a Mahomedan, was charged by Superintendent Nolan before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to one Shaik Hoosein Shaik Jamaldin by means of sticks. Mr. Boyce, pleadar, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. It appears that the accused and three other Mahomedans were gambling in a house at Kamathipora on the night of the 18th instant. The accused lost his money and in the excitement brought on by the loss, he assaulted one of his companions, named Yacoob, and caught hold of him by his throat. The complainant interfered and succeeded in disengaging Yacoob from the clutches of the accused. Yacoob then ran into the house, brought a stick and delivered a blow with it on the accused's head, and then threw down the stick and ran away. The accused picked up the stick and turned upon the complainant taking Yacoob's part and dealt a heavy blow on his head, causing a wound about two inches long on the top of the head, exposing the bone. Complainant also sustained a fracture of the joint of the right elbow. On an alarm being given the police appeared on the spot, took the assailant in custody and removed complainant to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment for a week. The accused in the defence said that he and four others including the complainant went into a liquor shop where they all freely partook of liquor. A dispute then arose amongst them, and in the struggle which followed, the complainant was injured. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 200, or in default ordered him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for four months. Rs. 100 out of the fine, if recovered were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

M. LAMBERTO D'ARC'S MARIONETTES AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

M. D'ARC, who has returned to Bombay, after a lapse of seven years, opened at the Novelty Theatre last night, for the first time this season. His excellent exhibition of Mechanical Automata attracted a fair attendance, and judging from last night's performance, there is every reason to suppose that the Novelty Theatre will be well patronised during his short stay in Bombay. The audience was evidently delighted with the performance, and had it not been for the smallness of the wonderful puppets one would have almost imagined them to be living creatures. The marvellous rapidity with which these figures are made to go through their performances give rise to much surprise on the part of all those present, that mere dancing puppets could be made to assume such graceful poses and dance in so nimble a manner. The result obtained gives rise to the reflection that the workers of these puppets must have spent long hours of unremitting practice in their art, for so well was the dance performed that art it is, without a doubt. The scenery is of a very high order of artistic merit. The singing also was of the highest order and the audience, for whose comfort great pains were taken, much appreciated the entertainment, and they showed their mark of appreciation by frequent applause. The whole concluded with a grand transformation scene the *Fairy's Doll* with great success. It is to be hoped that the public will take full advantage of this return visit of M. D. Arc's Marionettes this season, and that he will receive ample reward for intending his stay in Bombay.

MESSRS. McDOWELL AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE publish in our advertisement column the prospectus of Messrs. McDowell and Co, Ld. The company has been formed to take over as a going concern, as and from the 1st day of January 1898, the well-known and old established business of Wine, Spirit and Ale Merchants, Cigar Manufacturers and General Agents carried on for the past 72 years by Messrs. McDowell & Co. Originally started by the late Mr. Michael McDowell in the year 1826, the business has thriven and grown in such a manner as to merit its description as the leading business of its distinctive character in Southern India. The firm's brands of Wines, Spirits and Ale are very well and favourably known to the public and command a large and ready sale, while its reputation as Manufacturers of popular and favourite brands of Indian Cigars, notably the Bahadur Cigars, is world-wide. In addition to its own brands the firm holds many important and profitable Agencies for the leading Wine producers, Distillers and Brewers, and is is reasonably expected that the whole of these Agencies will be continued to the Company with the benefit of all subsisting contracts and engagements. The firm also holds the Chief Agency in the Madras Presidency of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, of Bombay. The Company will acquire the Assets of the firm on the 31st December 1897.

PUBLIC COMPANIES MEETINGS.

CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

THE twenty-fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Mr. Jamsetjee Tata, chairman of the board of directors presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following director's report and the audited balance sheet made up to 30 June last, copie's of which had already been circulated amongst the shareholders were taken as read—

The directors feel the great explessure in laying before the shareholders there twenty-fourth annual report of the Company for the year ended 30th June last. The year under review has been a most prosperous one and unsurpassed by any in our history. The large earnings of the Company were owing mainly to good results produced by the efficient working of the Mills and the several ginning factories. The production of yarn and cloth has been nearly the same as that of last year and perfectly satisfactory. The roving frames mentioned in the last report have not yet arrived; but the directors expect to receive them shortly. This year they have decided to increase their spinning plant by an addition of 6,384 spindles. This addition with a small quantity of blow room machinery and building will cost about Rs. 90,348 and will give an increased production of about 3,550 lbs. of 20s yarn daily. The directors fully hope that within a year the outlay on this plant will be more than fully paid by the profits which will be earned and, they have no doubt, they will be able to submit to the shareholders in future years as good results as presented in this report and the balance sheet. A sum of Rs. 37,753-3-10 is carried to the credit of the Mill insurance fund Account, being rateable premium on the value of all uninsured property of the Company. The sum calculated, as usual, for this year's depreciation and renewal of buildings and machinery amounts to Rs. 299 872. From this amount a sum of Rs. 47,822-3-4, being value of old machinery pulled out, and another of Rs. 45,727-3-3, being expenditure for repairs to buildings and machinery, making a total of Rs. 93,549-6-7 have been deducted, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,06,322-9-5, which is carried, to the credit of the depreciation and renewal fund account. Rs. 100,000 have been added to the reserve fund account.

After deducting these and other sums the net profit for the year comes to Rs. 9,25,446-5-7, which, together with the sum of Rs. 46,046-3-2 brought forward from last year's account, makes up the sum of Rs. 9,71,492-8-9. Out of this, Rs. 3,37,500 having been paid last April as an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 45 per share of Rs. 500 each and Rs. 22½ per share of Rs. 250 each, a disposable balance is now left of Rs. 6,33,992-8-9. From this the Directors recommend that Rs. 6,00,000 be appropriated to the payment of a final dividend at the rate of Rs. 80 per share on 3000 shares of Rs. 500 each, and at Rs. 40 per share on 9,000 shares of Rs. 250 each, and that the balance of Rs. 33,992-8-9 be carried to next years' account. Messrs. Ruttonjee Dadabhoy Tata and Eduljee Merwanjee Dubash, two of the present Directors, according to article 88 of your Deed retire by rotation. They are, however, eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly. The Directors have appointed Mr. Hormusji Eduji Bamji a Director of the Company; and the Shareholders will be asked to confirm this appointment. They will further be requested to elect Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration

The report together with the audited balance sheet made up to 30th June last was adopted. A divident at the rate Rs. 80 per share of Rs. 500 each exclusive of the sum of Rs. 45 paid on account thereof in April last, was declared Messrs Ruttonji Dadabhoy Tata and Eduljl Merwanji Duhash, who retired by rotation were re-elected directors of the Company for the current year The nomination of Mr. Hormusji Eduljl Bamji as a director of the Company was confirmed Messrs Hormusji Eduljl Davur and Menecksji Hormusji Daver were re-appointed auditor sof the Company for the ensuing year on an annual remuneration of Rs. 200 each. A vote of thanks to the chariman terminated the proceedings.—

BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held, yesterday afternoon, at its office, Marker's Buildings, Apollo Street, Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji presiding. The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June 1898 was submitted for consideration:—

The directors beg to submit audited accounts of the Company for the year ended on 30th June 1898. The directors regret that the operations of the company have resulted in a loss of Rs. 8, 163-11-7 during the year. This is due to the recrudescence of the plague, the consequent disorganisation of the industry and the general depression in the local as well as China markets. The extention machinery referred to in the previous reports is now working in full swing. Two of your directors, Mr. Lukhmidas Bhimji and the Hon'ble Mr, Fazulbhoy Visram, I C.I.E., retire by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

The report was adopted on Lukhmidas Bhimji and the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram were re-appointed directors of the company. Messrs. Ramshankar Jeenabhoy and Ramdas Ladha were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 125 each. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings

A NEW STEAM LAUNCH.

YESTERDAY in the presence of Captain Goodridge Director of the Royal Indian Marine, and other of ficials there was launched a new Steam launch named Mabel. It was built to the order of the Customs authorities, to replace the Albert Ross which condemned and sold. The keel of the new launch was laid in the middle of May last, and within four months and a half she has been completely fitted up. The ceremony took place from No. 4 Shed in the Dock yard, where the vessel had been built by local labour, and she was floated in the most satisfactory manner. Shortly after 11 30 a.m., the order was given to launch the boat, and the timbers having been knocked clear, she started down the slip and entered the water amid loud cheering from the spectators. The Mabel was then towed and anchored opposite the Custom House. She has been fitted and finished in first class style, everything being of the vast quality. The dimensions of this vessel are length 60 feet, breath 16 feet, and depth 7 feet Her net cost is said to be about Rs. 12000. She is a composite vessel of steel frame and teakplanks. She has got three steel water light bulkheads, keelplate, bilge strake, sheer strake, deck stringer, while the beams and floors are all of steel. She has been fitted up with a deckhouse which is 16 feet long and 12 feet wide and a small bath room. She has also been fitted up with venetians to her Salon and has two tables in the middle for the officers, while cushions are put at the sides.

The whole turnout and elegant appearance of the vessel reflected great credit on Mr. R. Watson the Constructor, and Mr. W. C. King, Chief Builder of the Dockyard, under whose supervision the work was carried out. We hear another keel will shorly be laid for a new launch for the Customs service only.

At the Madras High Court before Justices Davies and Benson, one Bonamali Naik, a Temple servant, appealed against the sentence of death passed on him by Mr. Wolfe Murray, the Sessions Judge of Ganjam, for having murdered one Kshatria Naik, who succeeded the accused after he was dismissed from his appointment. The accused endeavoured to get back the appointment, and with a view to remove an obstacle in his way, got rid of his rival by throwing stones over his head while he was looking over a well, with the result that the deceased was thrown into the well and died of asphyxia. In the course of his judgment the Sessions Judge quoted the following couplet (from W. S. Gilbert's "The Wreck of the Nancy Bell") in connection with the throwing of stones:—He up with his heels and smothered his squeals. Their Lordships, while confirming the conviction and sentence, disapproved of the language used by the Sessions Judge in quoting the couplet from a comic ballad. They observed that the Sessions Judge ought to have used serious and vehement language in disposing of a serious and grave crime, and was not justified in quoting the couplet he had done.

2ND BATTALION GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

WE welcome the arrival to-day in India of the 2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, by the transport Nubia from Aldershot. This fine regiment was raised in the year 1794, and proceeded to the Mediterranean, being stationed at Gibraltar to 1795. Thence it proceeded to Corsica in 1796, returning to Gibraltar in 1798. It was in England and Ireland in 1799, and then went to Holland, and in the same year took part in the battle of Egmont-op-Zee, returning to England in 1800. The battalion then served in Minorca, Gibraltar, and Malta to 1801 (battle of Mandora); then went to Egypt to 1802 (received the badge of Egypt with the Sphinx); Ireland, Scotland, and England, to 1807 (second battalion raised in 1803); Denmark to 1807; England to 1808; Spain, England and the Netherlands to 1809: again to England, 1810; Spain and Portugal to 1814 (and took part in battles of Corunna, Fuentes donor, Almaras, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nive, and others) (second battalion disbanded 1814); Ireland to 1815; Belgium and France to 1815 (battle of Waterloo); Scotland and Ireland to 1819; Jamaica to 1827; Scotland and Ireland to 1834; Gibraltar and Malta to 1841; Barbadoes to 1844; Scotland to 1846; Ireland to 1851; Corfu to 1853; Gibraltar to 1855; the Crimea 1856; Gibraltar 1858; India 1863; England, Scotland and Ireland to 1868; India to 1881; (battles of Charasiah, Kabul, and Kandahar); thence went to South Africa and took part in Boer war in 1881; England and Scotland 1885: Channel Islands to 1887; thence proceeded to Ireland. This is the third time the regiment will have served in India since its formation. It comes in relief of the first battalion, which distinguished itself in the Tirah campaign. The head-quarters of the second battalion will, on arrival, be stationed at Umballa (Punjab). The regiment will be conveyed to its destination from the Sassoon Dock in three troop trains halting at Deolali for three days, and is expected to arrive at Umballa on the 8th or 9th proximo. The following officers accompany the regiment:—

Lieut Col W H Dick Cunyngham, V C	2nd Lieut J R F Forbes
Major H Wright	2nd Lieut L B Bradbury
Major W A Scott	2nd Lieut W H MacGregor
Captain A L H Buchanan	2nd Lieut A W F Baird
Lieut Hon R F Carnegie	2nd Lieut Hon R G Forbes
Lieut C G Monro	2nd Lieut J K Dick-Cunyngham
Lieut S C Maitland	2nd Lieut J A Campbell
Lieut C W Findlay	Capt and Adjt E Streatfield
Lieut J H Outwaite	Lieut and Qr Mr W Anderson
2nd Lieut P W Brown	

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

DISPUTE REGARDING CHARTER PARTIES.

RALLI BROTHERS VS. CHUBILDAS LULLOOBHOY AND ANOTHER.

His lordship delivered judgment in this case. The plaintiffs, claim was for Rs. 7,973-10-5, being the equivalent in rupees of £523-5-5 at 1s. 3 3-4d. per rupee, together with interest at 9 per cent, per annum from 29th June 1898 until payment. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee, in giving his judgment, said the plaintiffs were large and well-known merchants, and representatives and exporters of produce, and were therefore in the habit of either chartering steamers themselves or engaging freight on a very large scale. The defendants, James Mackintosh and Co., were well-known ship and freight brokers, and as such were constantly in the habit of chartering steamers either on their own account exclusively or on joint account with other people. They also acted as agents for the steamers chartered by them. The firm of Carmsi Dharsey and Co., were also until recently carrying on business as ship and freight brokers and charterers on a large scale, but afterwards more or less of a speculative character. This firm became involved, or was generally known to be more or less in difficulties in June, and some of the partner actually filed their petition in insolvency on the 27th June 1898. The plaintiffs' firm had for some time past been in the habit of engaging freight at fixed rates and used always to delete any clause in any shipping orders taken by them which might necessitate the fill up of the bills of lading at rates higher or lower than those at which they themselves engaged the freight. On the 3rd March 1898, the plaintiffs took three shipping orders for one thousand tons each from Carsmsi Dharsey and Co. at 16s. for some ports and 16s. 6d. per ton for Liverpool and other ports, at their option, and deleted therefrom the higher and lower rate clause according to their usual practice. On the 30th April 1898, plaintiffs declared Liverpool as the port under the options which they had for all the 3,000 tons. Plaintiffs therefore became liable to pay 16s. 6d. per ton, and nothing more under their shipping orders. On the 11th May 1898, the defendants chartered the s. s. Paddington for full and complete cargo at the average rate of 30s. per ton. On the 12th May, the defendant made an agreement with Carmsi Dharsey and Co. whereby that firm took over half the chartered space on its own exclusive account. On the 14th June, the latter called for the time attached to the promissory note, which has been removed and another letter substituted in its place. Nobody had touched the papers after the accused had seen them last. Complainant said he believed the accused stole the document, and charged him accordingly with the theft of the same.

The Magistrate: I would ask you to be careful in what you say. Are you prepared to take the consequences if it afterwards turns out that the accused did not commit the theft?

Complainant: I do say that the accused stole the documents. For, if he didn't, then it must have been the box itself in which they were kept. He must have been the thief, or the box, one of the two. Continuing, complainant said that when the accused was away from Bombay he sent several letters and telegrams to the complainant. These were han ded by the complainant to Supt. McDermott, and were now produced in Court. Accused never did any work for the complainant in connection with the case at Hyderabad, and complainant now charged him with cheating in respect of the various sums the accused had taken from him. He produced entries of the payments.

At this stage the further hearing of the case was adjourned to the 6th prox.

"A BRAHMIN OF POLITICAL INFLUENCE."

RANGRAO ROWJI BAGAY, a Hindoo, again appeared before Mr. Spencer, the acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, to answer to the charges of cheating and theft preferred against him by Mr. Gordhandas Khimji, an old Hindu gentleman, residing at Girgaum Back Road.

Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, appeared for the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. Sealy, pleader. Supt. McDermott was present to assist the prosecution.

Mr. Gordhandas Khimji, the complainant, examined by Mr. Taleyarkhan, stated that he was a retired merchant, and lived at Girgaum Back Road. The accused was introduced to him about four months ago by one Laxmanrao of Hyderabad, as a wealthy, respectable, and influential person. It was represented to the complainant that the accused was an Inamdar of Poinad, and that he was well acquainted with most of the high officials in the land. The accused also showed the complainant several letters purporting to come from some of the high officials in Bombay and elsewhere. About the time that this introduction took place, the complainant was managing a certain suit pending in the courts at Hyderabad, on behalf of the plaintiff, and in order to expedite the same, he, believing the accused to be an influential man, decided to entrust the accused with the management of the suit. Accused's visits to the complainant grew more frequent and from time to time, he left Bombay, representing that he was going to different places in connection with the case, and on such occasions he took from the complainant sums of money aggregating in all to about Rs. 1,374. Accused had passed a promissory note to the complainant for some portion of that amount, and had also passed a writing which was kept tied to the promissory note. On the 18th July last, accused went to the complainant's house and expressed a wish to see all the correspondence that had passed between him and the complainant. The request was complied with. While the accused was looking over the papers and letters, the complainant left the room and went out for his morning shave. An hour after, the accused left, and complainant tied up the papers and put them back in the box from which they were taken out. About ten or fifteen days after, the complainant ordered his mehta to examine the letters and see if they were all right, and on the mehta doing so it was found that certain letters were missing, including the one attached to the promissory note, which had been removed and another letter substituted in its place. Nobody had touched the papers after the accused had seen them last. Complainant said he believed the accused stole the document, and charged him accordingly with the theft of the same.

The Magistrate: I would ask you to be careful in what you say. Are you prepared to take the consequences if it afterwards turns out that the accused did not commit the theft?

Complainant: I do say that the accused stole the documents. For, if he didn't, then it must have been the box itself in which they were kept. He must have been the thief, or the box, one of the two. Continuing, complainant said that when the accused was away from Bombay he sent several letters and telegrams to the complainant. These were han ded by the complainant to Supt. McDermott, and were now produced in Court. Accused never did any work for the complainant in connection with the case at Hyderabad, and complainant now charged him with cheating in respect of the various sums the accused had taken from him. He produced entries of the payments.

At this stage the further hearing of the case was adjourned to the 6th prox.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 29TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1898.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Miles per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Deviation since 1st June
Lahore	29·879	NE	5	92·6	70·1	58	...	13·70	-3·13
Simla	29·875	SE	7	92·3	71·3	79	...	9·40	-5·98
Delhi	29·844	NNW	5	94·7	75·9	47	...	13·23	-12·81
Agra	29·877	NW	8	99·0	78·4	74	...	21·82	-4·66
Cawnpore	29·851	WSW	1	95·3	78·1	73	...	4·18	...
Allahabad	29·831	WNW	3	96·1	73·3	79	...	24·79	+16·74
Jhansi	29·898	NNW	3	93·6	72·7	81	0·21	32·96	+9·65
Jacobabad	29·824	E	3	93·5	73·1	62	...	2·90	+7·17
Karachi	29·846	WNW	11	88·4	74·9	79	...	7·81	-3·27
Jaypore	29·887	SE	2	99·1	73·0	76	...	17·08	-9·22
Ajmere	29·873	Calm	3	94·9	74·6	70	...	11·43	-8·29
Deesa	29·900	SSW	3	95·8	74·0	71	...	13·57	-9·99
Ahmedabad	29·879	Calm	2	90·7	75·1	77	...	33·60	...
Bhuj	29·885	WNW	9	94·3	69·9	78	...	13·20	-9·31
Kattee	29·881	W	1	94·4	72·8	76	...	14·53	-12·06
Bhatinda	29·864	NW	5	89·1	72·8	...	...	3·22	...
Veraval	29·875	NNW	6	93·5	73·3	81	...	12·35	...
Neemuch	29·899	SW	5	87·8	72·6	79	...	27·80	-2·20
Indore	29·889	Calm	1	84·2	69·1	93	0·49	39·13	+7·68
Nagpur	29·898	SW	2	94·8	72·1	74	...	37·59	+9·99
Jubbulpore	29·832	SW	...	89·9	72·1	82	...	63·53	+10·93
Hoshangabad	29·903	W	3	89·7	72·1	84	0·49	59·20	+7·45
Khandwa	29·935	ESE	4	94·2	73·1	83	0·15	39·15	+2·24
Raipur	29·893	SW	2	93·8	76·1	79	...	9·69	-7·41
Nagpur	29·921	E E	2	91·2	74·6	95	...	43·86	+5·19
Amraoti	29·891	E	5	88·2	74·8	84	0·56	29·65	-10·31
Akola	29·879	Calm	3	90·9	71·7	84	0·04	29·84	-10·85
Surat	29·870	Calm	1	93·6	74·5	89	0·13	39·81	-0·53
Malegaon	29·876	WNW	5	90·4	71·7	79	0·49	14·28	-6·04
Bombay	29·877	E	6	86·0	75·2	89	0·01	73·15	+3·42
Poona	29·908	SE	5	81·6	69·9	88	0·29	23·65	+3·91
Ahmednagar	29·893	SSW	3	89·8	69·9	91	0·05	14·24	...
Aurangabad	29·897	Calm	2	85·8	69·2	84	0·07	20·85	...
Sholapur	29·911	SE	11	90·5	71·3	83	0·11	30·58	+7·16
Kolmag

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE TUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
27, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

K. E. TALATI,
LEATHER DRESSER AND CURRIER MAKES
Roller Skins for Cotton Mills,
Morocco Leather for Carriage Lining,
Enamelled Leather for Carriage Hood.
Patent Leather for Carriage Parts, Harness and for Boots and Shoes.
Russian Leather in various Brown Shades for Boots and Shoes.
Black Kid and Calf for Boots and Shoes.
FACTORY:—Ahmedabad.
DEPOT:—Bombay.
No. 89, GUJAR STREET, BEHIND FULGULLY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.
THE BEST AND ONLY ORIGINAL.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS.
Beware of Spurious Imitations which are often substituted.

NINE ARTICLES
ON
THE BRITISH EMPIRE
BY
THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, BART., M.P.

It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this series. Sir Charles Dilke is acknowledged (by political friend and foe alike) to be a master of Indian and Colonial questions. With the knowledge acquired by travel and by the continuous study of our Imperial interests, Sir Charles Dilke proposes TO TELL THE TRUTH about the British Empire. The articles will be interesting and valuable for many other reasons, but it is here—in the absolutely sincere and first-hand treatment of the subject—that their exceptional importance lies.

Of Sir Charles Dilke, the *Pall Mall Gazette* said (in 1895); "On imperial and service questions he probably speaks with more knowledge and weight than any other member of the House."

PROGRAMME:—

1. BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.
2. INDIA.
3. THE DOMINION.
4. NEWFOUNDLAND, AND FRANCE.
5. THE COMMONWEALTH (AUSTRALIA.)
6. NEW ZEALAND.
7. AFRICA.
8. THE CROWN COLONIES.
9. ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The Ninth article appears in
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE*
TO-DAY.
The Series will be continued weekly.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.
HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wiesbaden. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £75 per year. Applications to
Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wessel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUYERS OF GOOD HORSES AND CARRIAGES, &c.

Sale of handsome carriages, Fast trotting horses, sets of single and double harnesses, Gents' saddles, saddlery show Cupboards, etc.

Re Estate of the late Mr. Noor Mahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy.

Suit No. 39 of 1897.

Khanoobai vs. Kassamali.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., the Receiver in the above suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 2nd October, 1898, at 11 a.m. at Messrs. R. Scott and Co.'s Stables at Bellasis Road, Byculla, the following:—

Carriages.

1 victoria, C spring, with rubber tyre and iron spoke wheels, 1 mail coach with rubber tyre wheels, 1 buggy with rubber tyre wheels, 1 victoria, 2 broughams, 1 mail coach, 1 phaeton, C spring, and 1 office shigram.

Horses.

3 Australian and 5 Arab horses.

Harnesses, etc.

1 set of plated mounted double harness, 3 sets of double harness, 4 sets of single harness, 3 gent's saddles, 2 saddlery, show cupboards (large), 1 grain grinding mill, spare coach boxes, carriage covers, etc.

The above will be on view at Messrs. R. Scott and Co.'s Stables, Byculla.

Every lot will be sold for cash.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 30th September, 1898.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29.

THERE were Rs. 23,10,000 of Indian Council Bills allotted to Calcutta at yesterday's weekly allotments in London, Rs. 5,90,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 7,80,000 to Madras, at 1s. 3 29-32d., 15 per cent of the tenders thereat being accepted. Of Telegraphic Transfers there were Rs. 3,20,000 to Calcutta, at 1s. 3 15-16d. at which the tenders were accepted to the extent of 15 per cent. Extra allotments of Bills were made, amounting to Rs. 5,40,000 to Calcutta, Rs. 10,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 10,000 to Madras, at 1s. 3 15-16d. It was announced at Rs 40,00,000 will be allotted next week. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight continued at 1s. 3 3-4d.

Consols declined 1-16 per cent, to 109 13-16 French Rentes remained at 102 3-4, Indian Sterling Loan at 113¼, Paris Exchange on London at 25-30fcs., and 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities at £62 1-2. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 3-4 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 7-8 per cent. The price of Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher, at 28-3-8d. per oz., and in New York it was unchanged at 61 1-8 cents per oz., while demand Exchange on London advanced 1-8 cent, to 4·84 1-8 dollars.

For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed 38-1-4s. per 416 lbs. was quoted, September October shipment to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market firm; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 36-3-4s. per 416 lbs., September October shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, in a firm market; Brown Rapessed, 34 3-4s. per 416 lbs, same shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market firm.

Prices both spot and for arrival showed no further change in the Liverpool Cotton Market, which closed firmer, Surat's dull, Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, and the Imports 15,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton continued in new York at 5 3-8 cents per lb.; December Futures advanced 3 points, to 5·29 cents per lb., and March 4 points, to 5·44 cents. The Receipts at the U.S. Ports were 42,000 bales,

Locally, prices have to-day advanced Re. 1 per candy in the Cotton market. Though exporters have been in the market as buyers, their takings have aggregated but 600 bales, of which 300 bales were Bengal, at Rs. 133 per candy; 100 Comrawattee, at Rs. 127; 200 Surat, at Rs. 145. The Mills purchased 250 bales Pachora, at Rs. 124 1-2; 100 Poolgaum, at Rs. 133; 100 Damangaum, at Rs. 133: 100 Rampore, at Rs. 122 1-2; 400 Bengal at Rs 120 to Rs. 124; 100 Morbi, at Rs. 127; 500 Mulkapore, at Rs. 132; 100 Bhownugger, at Rs. 122 1-4; and 100 Viramgaum, at Rs. 123 1-4.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	505	bales.
Wheat	6,778	cwts.
Linseed	3,730	,,
Rapeseed	1,244	,,
Gingellyseed	2,334	,,
Poppyseed	574	,,
Castorseed	2,048	,,
Rice	14,870	,,

FREIGHTS are firmer in tone. For October shipment to Antwerp and Dunkirk 19s. per ton is quoted, and to Havre and Hamburg, 19s. 6d.

EXCHANGE.—Rate's have been steady at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 29-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of re-sales were reported, and Bank Demand was available at 1s. 3 15-16d., at which there was a limited enquiry, and otherwise business was on a very small scale, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 29-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 29-3 2d. ,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-32d. ,,
Francs	1·99 3-4 ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quieter in tone with 94 3-4 quoted for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 5-8 for Account; Threes declined to 84 1-2.

SHARES.—Central India and Hindustan Mills, have advanced Rs. 15 each; Currimbhoy and Manokjee Petit are Rs. 10 lower, David and Swadeshi Rs. 5, Bombay-Burmah are Rs. 100 higher in the first issue, and Rs. 15 in the second.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 21-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	109 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113 13
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-2
Bar Silver	28 3-8

The sum of about £30,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

R.-M. RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd September 1898, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,36,000	1,90,000	4,000	3,30,000
Or per mile of Railway	81	114	2	197
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	10,05,185	15,76,797	35,707	26,17,688
Total for 9 weeks	11,41,181	17,66,797	39,707	29,47,688
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,07,612	1,47,188	5,631	2,60,379
Per mile of Ry. do.	64	88	3	155
Total to corresponding date do.	10,65,178	17,28,016	66,300	28,60,494

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 69,621
Ditto to date ..... ,, 87,194

P-D. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd September, 1898, on 17-28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	100	...	400
Or per mile of Railway	17	6	...	23
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	3,071	1,339	2	4,412
Total for 9 weeks	3,371	1,439	2	4,812
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	201	101	3	315
Per mile of Ry. do.	12	6	..	18
Total to corresponding date do.	3,248	1,189	19	4,456

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 85
Ditto to date ..... ,, 356

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 17th September, 1898:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total— Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	96,772	2,42,168	5,537	3,44 447
	...	...	...	3,94,388

Decrease ..... Rs. 49,941

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 10th September, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	933	940	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	35,440	51,643	...	23,203	...	61,205
Parcels, &c.	55,035	46,418	8,617	..	...	1,84,889
Goods						
Other earnings	3,238	3,659	..	421	...	6,450
Total for week	93,713	1,08,720	...	15,007	...	...
Aggregate	9 33,653	11,91,197	...	...	...	2,52,544

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

NEWELL—September 27, at Ramsay Hospital, Nani Tal, the wife of Lieutenant H A Newell, Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SYKES—JUDD—August 23, at the Norwood Baptist Church, by the Rev C Bright, Oliver Wyatt, eldest son of A L Sykes, Esq., F I S A A, of Calcutta, to Edith Alice, eldest daughter of C W Judd, Esq., of Norwood, Adelaide, South Australia.

DEATHS.

RIDLER—August 31, at Falmouth, John Kimberley, infant son of W H Ridler, Bengal Pilot Service, aged 8 months and 11 days.

STYNGE—September 13, at Holmwood, Dharmsala, Engenia Elliott Synge, formerly an Honorary Missionary of the C E Z M S, of hydrophobia.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

IT was once the proud boast of the Bombay University that it stood apart, far removed from the din of political contention. We are afraid that few of those who have witnessed with attention the recent debates in the University Senate will be disposed to admit any longer the validity of this claim. They must be painfully conscious of a contrast between the present and the past both in the spirit and the methods of University business. It is difficult to define precisely this difference; but it is sufficiently indicated when it is said that while there were no doubt debates and divisions and antagonisms in those older days, as there are now, these proceeded on purely academical lines and men took sides according to their academical tastes and training, whereas more recent discussions have tended to divisions along the lines of party and have not been altogether free from the objectionable features of party organization. Such features may be inseparable from the working of Municipal Corporations and similarly constituted assemblies; but the last place in which we should expect to find them should be the Senate of a University. Yet there can be little doubt that the University is in danger of becoming assimilated to institutions of that type. Of this tendency we see a characteristic note in its fondness for fruitless discussion, its sacrifice of real business to the pleasures of debate and, what is still more dangerous, its determination to criticize every proposal that emanates from any source possessing authority or the semblance of authority whether it be its own syndicate or the local Government. Its destructive activity is enormous, but unfortunately its constructive achievements are few. The impartial spectator is inclined to wonder at this self-consuming energy until he remembers how much dearer to the average human heart is political agitation than political achievements and recognises that it is difficult for an academical body, many of the members of which are active in the sphere of politics, to divest themselves of the tendencies and habits they have acquired in other fields of action. But this alone will not explain the fruitlessness of these University activities. It is due also to the peculiar nature of some of the schemes with which they have been concerned. The attempt, for example, to recast the principle of University examinations has learned that it has to reckon with the solidity of the academical constitution and the enormous *vis inertia* which it opposes to every revolutionary change. The growth of the University has been gradual but real; it has developed along the lines of organic life, and like every living growth it resists with obstinate persistence every attempt to pull it to pieces and rearrange its constituent parts according to the capricious demands of the hour. Hence the fate of that unfortunate movement which has been on foot, no one can say for how many years now, to adopt the University standards to the capacities of the weaker students. Whether the demand be for passing by subjects, or by groups of subjects, the new method, as it has unfolded itself in successive discussions and resolutions of the Senate, undoubtedly strikes at the root of the efficiency and adequacy of the academical tests that have taken shape with the growth of the University. The revolutionary movement has encountered at every stage the strongest opposition, and has been hitherto so effectively checked that after a number of years, although it has been able to secure "the sufficient number" in the Senate, it is as far from the goal as ever. Its development is a resolution of the Senate passed in a shape which no responsible Government could possibly accept. We await with interest, but without anxiety, the action of Government in regard to it. The Government has indeed shown an excess of courtesy in its treatment of these proposals, and it would probably have been better for all concerned if Government had simply refused its assent to proposals of which it was unable to approve. The only result of the unwillingness of Government to say "No" has been to give the University an opportunity for advancing further on the down-grade, of which it has not been slow to avail itself. It has now resolved to ask Government to sanction measures more fraught than their predecessors with all the elements of deterioration. The eyes of Government must now be open to the real purpose of the movement, and Government will at length take an opportunity to give the happy despatch to the ill-begotten product of University Reform. The only regret will be that so much precious time and energy have been wasted on both sides of the discussion and that years of unsettlement have been the misfortune of a University which needs, above all things, rest. What must be the feelings of the undergraduate, whom it most concerns, in the presence of so unedifying a spectacle!

When we turn from this illustration to one still more recent we recognise similar influences at work. One might have expected that such a subject as that of the recasting of the rules of affiliation to bring them into line with the statutory duties of Government would have passed rapidly through a tranquil Senate, especially when the draft rules have been brought into shape only after the most careful deliberation in a Syndicate which contains some members, both Native and European, known to be zealous upholders of the internal independence of the University. But this was not to be, because the higher politics of the Senate were destined to find here a new opportunity for asserting themselves. The appeals of the honourable mover to the moderation and practical wisdom of the Senate utterly failed to influence the body of men who hail his leadership when it is in line with their fullest demands, but who will not defer to his sagacity when it offers real guidance. The honourable gentleman is a single-minded leader, whose earnestness is always appreciated, and not least by those who differ from him in debate; and it must have been a revelation to him to find himself deserted in connection with a matter in which he could be trusted to speak under a sense of responsibility and without the faintest suspicion of an intention to curtail the prerogative of the University. The proposals which he submitted did not aim at any reduction of the authority of the Senate. Authorization by the Governor-in-Council has always been, according to statute, necessary to the validity of certificates from recognised colleges. The fact that Government has neglected to perform its statutory duty through a period of forty years, but now considers it necessary to begin to discharge it, is a sufficient reason why the rules of the University should be accommodated to this necessity, but is surely no proper ground for suspicion or antagonism with regard to the intentions of the Government. As the proposer of the motion showed, all Indian Universities, except that of Bombay, have from the beginning adapted their rules to satisfy the condition; but our local University, spoiled, it would seem, by long indulgence, is not prepared to accept the inevitable without resistance. For what has been proposed is inevitable.

The Senate owes its existence and its right to exercise every one of its functions to the Legislature, and it is the height of folly for young Senators thus "to kick against the pricks." They may think this is independence, but it is the perfection of unwisdom, to say nothing of the discourtesy which it implies to the authority to which ultimately they owe their position and functions. It must have been in the highest degree amusing to hear a young member of the Senate calmly propose a clause to the effect that a certain act of the Senate should not prejudice provisions of the Act, and that the Registrar of the University should publish certain resolutions of the Senate in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, a publication which is issued under the direct authority of the Government, of whose action he seemed to be so jealous. We suppose that nothing but the sheer audacity of the suggestion could have blinded the majority of the Senate to its absolute folly. One cannot help contrasting the thoughtful and timely admonition of the mover of the proposal with the thoughtlessness and inexperience of some of those who are wont on other occasions to follow him. It is only an example of much with which we are familiar. Leadership in Bombay is a phenomenon of a unique character. The leader must submit to the direction of his rash following in all things, or he is immediately dethroned. We all remember how Dr. Wordsworth, who was idolized as a leader when his politics were in line with certain demands was speedily dethroned when he followed his own convictions on a social question of pressing urgency. We need not discuss old questions; we allude to them only to show how valuable help and influence may easily be lost through insisting on absolute obedience to imperious demands. We would counsel these young University agitators to take account of what they are likely to lose if they refuse to listen to the advice of their friends, both European and Native, when that advice is not in accord with the full extent of their demands. Their sympathy is not less genuine on this account, but only more sincere. It is very plain that this spirit of obstruction is working serious mischief. This is not a time in which the cause of higher education can afford to be thus prejudiced in the eyes of its judges. It is not in too high favour in certain quarters both in England and in India, and it would be a ground of sincere grief to many of the true friends of higher education, both inside and outside the Senate, if the cause that has their warmest sympathy should be in the slightest degree discredited by the spirit in which any of its representatives in the Senate approach the consideration of questions of University administration. Surely this party does not mean to weary its friends out of all participation in the affairs of the University, simply because they will not go with it all lengths on what is both unwise and impracticable? If they do not desire such an untoward result, let them address themselves in a truly academic spirit to academic tasks. Let party spirit and party organization have no place in the deliberations of the Senate, and the University will yet be able to return to the boast of her serener and more fruitful days.

WHAT has happened at Fashoda justifies to the letter the forecast which we ventured to substitute for the excited telegrams from Cairo to London about the "instructions" to General Kitchener to take possession of Fashoda by force. We suggested that the purpose of the Sirdar was to establish a post or fort at Fashoda without interfering with Colonel Marchand and his Senegalese irregulars. So it has turned out, General Kitchener informed the French officer that he intended to occupy Fashoda and inquired whether a Colonel Marchand wished to enter a protest. The reply evidently was that the question concerned the Government in Paris. The Sirdar thereupon raised the Egyptian flag. The statement that he also raised the British flag seems to have been incorrect. As we anticipated, the French Government will not open any diplomatic question until they are in possession of Colonel Marchand's official report of what actually occurred. If that usual and most necessary precaution had been taken by M. Olivier and the Duc de Grammont when Count Bismark's manipulated report of what had *not* occured at Ems came to hand, the calamities of 1870-71 might have been averted. Mr. Benadetti's despatch would have shown that the telegram was false and that King William had not brusquely turned his back on the French Ambassador. In the present case, a delay of a few days has shown that there was no intention of forcibly turning the French expedition out of Fashoda, and of invoking a quarrel with our nearest neighbour.

THE Hon. Thomas Francis Bayard, formerly Minister to the United States of America, was within a month of completing his seventieth year. He was the first American Ambassador to England, former representatives of the Great Republic being styled Envoys Extraordinary. He was probably the most popular representative the States ever appointed to England, for he was a man of strongly pro-British tendencies and it was he who sowed the seeds of the remarkably staunch friendship which has grown up between the two countries. He sowed it perhaps at a time that was a little inopportune—when indeed Great Britain and the States were at loggerheads over the Venezuelan boundary question. But none the less it has borne good fruit, and when Mr. Bayard was recalled serious attempts were made to induce him to receive a national testimonial. Brought up to the law, he was admitted to the Bar in 1851, early appointed District Attorney for Delaware, and in 1868 was elected to succeed his father in the Senate and served in that House until 1885, when he became Secretary of State. He had previously served on the Committees of Finance, Judiciary, Private Land Claims, Library and Revision of Laws. In 1881 he was elected *pro. tem.* President of the Senate. He was a member of the Legislative Commission of 1876-77 and was a conspicuous upholder in Congress of Democratic doctrines and State rights, and was voted for in the national convention as a candidate for the Presidency in 1880 and in 1884. In 1885 he was selected as Secretary of State, and Ambassador to Great Britain in 1893. As soon as he became known in England he made many friends, the Prince of Wales being among them. Mr. Bayard's official state, of course, passed for something, but his social qualities went much further. He was a man of elegant demeanour, of culture, a charming conversationalist. His appearance was commanding, and his authority self-evident. He might at sight be taken for an eminent judge in one of the High Courts. It would be equally impossible to quarrel with anyone who might say, "Here comes a distinguished senator." As a matter of biography, Mr Bayard had been both lawyer and senator and looked his past thoroughly—that of a diplomat and a man of the world. As Ambassador, he received a good deal and entertained much; his table being open to his more distinguished countrymen. He wrote on many subjects admirably, and his management of the Venezuelan negotiations was marked at once with ingenuity and patriotism. As was said of him, he neither forgot that he was an American citizen, nor ceased to remember that by descent he was an Englishman.

A REMARKABLE increase is recorded in this week's report on the state of public health in Bombay. Within the week the total number of deaths has gone up from 748 to 864, the death-rate being calculated at 52·26 per thousand per annum, all but a fraction of what it was this time last year. A week ago we were inclined to congratulate ourselves on an improved outlook. The falling off has been unexpected and substantial. Fevers have been very prevalent during the past seven days, the fatal cases having gone up from 214 to 258. Of plague cases during the week 150 proved fatal, as compared with 126 the previous week. But there have been marked increases under affections of the respiratory organs and phthisis, the total under these two heads being 259. Fatal plague cases were most frequent in the Kamatipura district, where fifteen are shown; Kumbharwada coming second with fourteen and Mandvi third with thirteen. Colaba had eleven, North Fort three, while Umarkhadi, Dongri, Market, Khara Talao and Second Nagpada each have six or over. An analysis of the mortality list shows that of the fatal plague cases nine were Jains, two Brahmins, one hundred and fifteen Hindus, nineteen Mussalmans, one Parsee and four Jews. Since the weekly returns were closed we find the numbers still steadily increasing and regret to find that it has become necessary to re-furnish hospitals which it was hoped were no longer necessary. Yesterday's return showed fifty new attacks, and the work of the nursing sisters is increasing. During the temporary cessation of the epidemic in Bombay the specially engaged sisters were drafted to distant parts of the country, and we now hear of those left behind having to remain on duty continuously as long as twelve hours without relief—far too long even if the patients were not already too numerous to receive from them the personal attention they need, and which the sisters are only too willing to give.

WE regret to hear that Sir Charles Nairne is down with slight fever at Simla. He was unable to attend the Sikh War lecture on Wednesday, and the R. A. dinner, which was to have been given to him to-night (Friday) will probably have to be postponed.

REGARDING the alleged designation of Sir James Westland's successor, we have good authority for stating that up to yesterday, Thursday, no appointment had been made. The matter therefore must be regarded as still unsettled.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, the trial of Clive Durant on a charge of attempted extortion was proceeded with, but no great progress was made with the evidence, as Durant took up the whole day in the cross-examination of the approver, Alexander Williams. The cross-examination was not concluded at the adjournment until this morning.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabji delivered Judgment at the High Court yesterday, in a suit brought by Ralli Brothers against Chubildas Lullobhoy and another, to recover the sum of Rs. 7,973-10-5, the difference accruing on certain transactions under the terms of charter—parties. After reviewing the evidence and the law of the case at considerable length, his Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with interest and costs, less certain deductions which his Lordship specified. The decree was made without prejudice to the right of the plaintiffs, if any, to recover the difference on freight, under the terms of the charter-party, by virtue of the plaintiffs protest.

THE Philharmonic Society gave a concert in the Town Hall last evening which we will duly notice in to-morrow's issue,

WE are pleased to hear that Mr. T. M. Filgate has so far recovered from the effects of his recent accident as to be able to return shortly to his duties in Bombay.

MR. J. A. G. Wales, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Surat, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

MR. A. F. MACONOCHIE, I.C.S.; Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S.; and Mr. H. J. H. Henderson, Superintendent of Police; have been permitted by H. M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of their leave.

THE furlough for six months granted on the 25th of April last to the Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Hughes, C.E., Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, has been extended till 15th November.

MR. A. S. M. RITCHIE, C.E., Executive Engineer, second grade, is allowed furlough for one year from the 17th instant. Mr. T. E. Robertson, acting for him as Executive Engineer, Dharvar District, until further orders.

MR. J. G. D. PANSE is appointed Collector and District Magistrate, Kaira. Mr. Panse will be also Political Agent, Cambay.

MR. A. K. Cama, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the third class, Bijapore, is appointed an official Visitor of the Prison at Bijapore.

THE following changes in the reliefs in connection with regiments coming from England to the Colonies and to India have been sanctioned:—1st West Yorks, from Singapore to Karachi and Hyderabad, instead of Dum Dum. The 2nd Highland Light Infantry are to embark at Karachi, and the 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry at Madras for Mauritius and Cape Town. The 1st Royal Irish Rifles move to Dum Dum, instead of to Karachi and Hyderabad.

COLONEL SHORE, R. E., is posted to the charge of the Punjab Command Military Works, and Colonel Sinclair, R. E., to Sarhind, Lahore Circle.

THE death from Bright's disease is reported from England of Lieutenant-Colonel Sorell, Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad.

SERGEANT SMITH, of the 3rd Rifle Brigade, was shot dead accidentally on Friday by a coolie while out shooting at Kalka with the officers of the North Staffords.

IT is being contemplated to relieve 1,500 hired camels now with the Malakand Force by an equivalent number of mules from the surplus animals now at Peshawar.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL ALEXANDER, 16th Bengal cavalry, has assumed temporary command of the Sirhind District on the departure of Colonel Babington on ninety days leave home.

WE hear from Simla that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been slightly indisposed for the last few days. He was consequently unable to attend the annual Staff College Dinner last night.

THE Madras Government, which, as we recently stated, is in financial straits, has just been compelled to refuse either to give or lend any money to the Madras Municipality for plague expenditure.

AFTER three undecisive encounters the North Staffordshire and the York and Lancaster Regiments met again in the Durand Foot-ball Tournament on Tuesday, and after a fine struggle the former secured a hard-won victory by the narrow margin of one goal to love.

ROZAIRE, an Accountant in the Public Works Department, who has been tried at Monywa, Southern Chindwin, on various charges of forgery and breach of trust of Rs. 3,300, has been found guilty on all charges and sentenced to five years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,500.

MR. MURRAY HAMMICK, the Plague Commissioner of Madras, has asked the Board of Revenue for the names of those subordinates in its employ who may be considered eligible for employment in the plague operations that will have to be undertaken should plague make its appearance in Madras.

MAJOR FREDERICK JOHN EVELEGH, who has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary to Sir George Wolseley, Commanding the Madras Forces, is a Major in the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, which rank he attained on the 13th December 1893. He is at present serving with the 1st Battalion of his Regiment at the Curragh.

CAPTAIN A. H. PINHEY, on return from leave next month, will resume his appointment of Political Agent in Bagalkhand. Captain Stewart Bayley, who has been acting for him, will join the Foreign Office Secretariat as officiating Assistant Secretary, when Mr. Lang proceeds home on privillege leave on the 20th October.

THE latest news from Khyber is to the effect that a petty Khusrogi malik named Tor, on learning the decision of the Afridi jirgah regarding the surrender of rifles by the Zakka Khel, started at once for Kabul to interview the Amir. He has been there before, but he is not a person who is likely to receive much consideration at the hands of Abdur Rahman.

MAJOR-GENERAL JENNINGS WILL, as we anticipated, officiate in command of the Forces in Bengal with the local rank of Lieutenant-General in the interim between the departure of Sir Baker Russell and the arrival of Sir George Luck. The latter is bringing out Captain Cook of the Life Guards as Aide-de-Camp. Brigadier-General Wodehouse will act in command of the Oudh District, vice General Jennings.

FROM the 17th to the 23rd instant, 1 European 10 East Indians, 23 Native Christians, 392 Hindus, 61 Mahomedans and 1 other died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 488; the death-rate being 56·2 as against 49·5, the mean for the ten previous years. The deaths are thus classified:—Cholera 31, small-pox nil, measles 3, fevers 152, dysentery 83, diarrhœa 8, other causes 211.

ON the expiration of their tour of foreign service, Lieutenant-Colonels R. D. Bennett, R. G. Thomsett, W. A. May, and A. Anderson, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, will proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season. Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Johnston and Lieutenant E. A. Brouke, R. A. M. C., come out next month for a tour of duty in the Bengal Command.

WE regret to hear of the sudden death of Bhai Gurmukh Singh, Professor in the Oriental College, member of the Khalsa College Council, and vice-president of the Khalsa Dewan. The deceased Sikh gentleman was the founder of the first Singh Sabha at Lahore. The local Singh Sabha deplored his loss at its Sunday's meeting. They propose to hold a large meeting of the Sikhs of Lahore, and of the Mufassil, some day next week.

THE Fort St. George "Gazette" announces the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Gabriel Stokes as Chief Secretary to Government; the Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Forbes as Revenue Secretary and Mr. J. H. A. Tremenheere as Secretary in the Local and Municipal, Educational and Legislative Departments. Mr. J. Thomson, Fourth Member of the Board of Revenue, is appointed Additional Member of the Legislative Council.

SOME time ago Mr. Karkaria wrote the history of the beginning of the native press in Bombay. In the forthcoming number of the "Calcutta Review" Mr. Karkaria continues his history of the native press and treats of the revival of that press in Western India in the fifties and the foundation of the "Rast Goftar" by the hand of the newly educated Indian under Mr. Dadabhoy Nawrojee. In the same article Mr. Karkaria brings together the opinions of the early race of Anglo-Indian statesmen in the uses, benefits, and dangers of the native press, as found scattered about in old Parliamentary blue-books.

THE following officers are permitted to return to duty:—Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard, 7th Madras Infantry; Captains Dennys, 26th Punjab Infantry; Firth, 9th Madras Infantry, and Lieutenant Pigon, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent. The following remain at Home on extended leave:—Captains Reed, 2nd Madras Cavalry; Wintle, 15th Bombay Cavalry Lieutenants Nockens, 5th Bombay Cavalry; Gib, 30th Punjab Infantry; Vivian, 5th Punjab Cavalry. Heath, R. E., 2nd Lieutenant D. Browne, 30th Punjab Infantry; all for three months; Lieutenant F. Maxwell, 18th Bengal Lancers, for two months.

ACCORDING to the latest details to hand the area of land under coffee cultivation in India at the commencement of the present year was 276,074 acres, chiefly in Mysore, Coorg, Malabar, and the Nilgiris. The yield last year amounted to over 24 million pounds, and was the smallest crop recorded since 1885, the falling-off being attributed to unfavourable weather and leaf disease. For many years past coffee cultivation has received very little attention, but a revival seems to be setting in, the area under coffee cultivation is increasing, and no fewer than 37,819 persons are now employed permanently, and 95,820 temporarily, on the different coffee plantations, making a total of 133,639 labourers all told.

AT Monday's meeting of the Madras Municipality the important question of providing a hospital or hospitals for contagious diseases was under consideration. It is not surprising that the Commissioners decided that with prospects of heavy expenditure on plague measures in the near future the time was not an opportune one for sanctioning new grants for other projects. The Commissioners, however, approved the principle that a hospital of the kind was required. We see no reason therefore why, after the necessity for special plague precautions has disappeared, such a hospital should not be established by the utilisation of one or more plague hospital or segregation buildings. All that is wanted is a "skeleton" contagious hospital such as they have in other large cities. No great initial expenditure should be required for this, especially if the existing buildings at Kistnampet or elsewhere are made use of.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF DENMARK.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

Her Majesty the Queen of Denmark is dead.

THE OCCUPATION OF FASHODA.

SEPT. 28.

It has transpired in Paris that General Kitchener informed Captain Marchand that he intended to occupy Fashoda, and asked the latter if he wished to enter a protest, to which Captain Marchand replied in the negative.

The Sirdar thereupon hoisted the Egyptian, but not the British, flag.

No formal negotiations are anticipated till the French Government receive Captain Marchand's report, and M. Cambon, the newly appointed French Ambassador, arrives in London.

THE *TIMES* ON THE POSITION AT FASHODA.

SEPT. 29.

The *Times*, whilst recognizing the courteous and calm tone of the French papers in discussing the position at Fashoda, declares emphatically that the immediate and complete French evacuation of the Nile Valley and Equatorial provinces is a condition that must be precedent to all ulterior discussion.

THE EGYPTIAN COMMAND.

It is reported that General Kitchener retires from the command of the Egyptian Army in October, and will be succeeded in the Sirdarship by General Hunter

REPORTED ILLNESS OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

The *Times* Peking correspondent telegraphs that an Edict has been issued which regrets the increasing ill health of the Emperor, and commands the attendance of physicians from all provinces.

OBITUARY.

SEPT. 28.

The death is announced of Mr. Bayard, formerly the United States Ambassador in London.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 29.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with the homeward mails of the 24th instant, arrived here at 1 a.m., to-day.

SUEZ, SEPT. 28.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Shannon, with the outward mails of the 23rd instant, left here at 9 p.m. to-day

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 29.

Colonel Gilchrist, A. A. G., Hyderabad Contingent, succeeds Colonel Warner, deceased, as Colonel on the Staff, Madras Command.

Major M. O'Dwyer. I. M. S. has been granted three months' extension of leave at home.

PUNJAB AND PLAGUE.

The Punjab continues free of plague, and orders are likely to issue very shortly abolishing the railway inspection stations at Bias and Luadana, and cancelling prohibition against officials, sepoys, police and students visiting their homes in infected district.

THE CHENAB CANAL COLONY.

Very satisfactory reports of the progress of the Chinab Canal Colony have reached Head quarters. The growth of the market towns of Chinot and Lyallpur are remarkable both in trade and population.

FRONTIER NEWS.

RIFLE RESTORATION.

The Zakka khels yesterday restored at Landikotal. the rifle carried off by a deserter,

THE SIMLA AUTUMN RACES.

FIRST DAY.

Perfect weather. Fair Attendance.

In the Autumn stakes Colonel Wheler's Craig was in first. The only other starting was Mr. Mortan's Manistey.

In the Stich Stakes, Lord Comptons David came in first and Captain. Grimston's Mug second.

In the Annandale Stakes, Major Turner's Talkover was first, and Mr. Lloyd's the Abbott, second.

In the Welter Plate, Colonel Aldworths Little Chieftain came in first, Mr. Campbells Salone second, and Captain Marindins Pat third.

H. E. LORD SANDHURST'S MOVEMENTS.

POONA, SEPT. 29.

Lord Sandhurst accompanied by Mr. Jackson, Private Secretary and Captain Levett A-de-camp proceed on tour to Simla to pay a visit to the Viceroy. His Excellency leaves Poona by Kirkee station on Saturday at 1-22 a.m., arriving at Victoria Terminus the following morning. H. E. stays in Bombay till Sunday, and leaves Via Mannar on Monday, arriving at Mannar on Tuesday. Arrives at Kalka about 8-15 on the 5th. Leaves Kalka on the morning of the 6th, and arrives at Simla at 4 o'clock on the 6th. Stops at Simla from the 7th to the 12th. Leaves Simla on the 13th, and arrives at Kalka the same evening. Leaves for Bombay via Manmar on the 15th, arriving at Victoria Terminus at four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. Stays at the Secretariat and afterwards proceeds to Mahableshwar.—

FATAL COLLISIONS IN THE HOOGLY.

CALCUTTA SEPT. 29.

On Wednesday afternoon a passenaer boat with eighteen passengers left Muttiabrooj to go down the river. On the way while the *manjee* attempting to cross the bows of the steamer Krishnaghur and flat Cauvery. a strong tide and unskilful navigation caused the boat to collide with the flat. The boat capsized and sank the crew and twelve of the passengers being rescued after considerable difficulty. The other six passengers are believed to be drowned. The *manjee* was yesterday placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of negligent navigation.

Another passenger boat, with fourteen passengers, while crossing from Abiritollah Ghat to Sulkea, collided with the flat Katillah and capsized. The crew and twelve passengers were rescued by passing boats, while two passengers were drowned.

AN OFFENSIVE URDU PAPER.

RE-STARTED IN FRENCH TERRITORY.

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 29.

Taking advantage of French protection at Pondicherry, the "Mazloom-i-Deccan" has published a series of attacks upon Sir Vikar-ul-Oomrah, Prime Minister of Hyderabad, and some of the leading noblemen of this State, including the Nawab Akbar Jung, C. S. I. A translation of two recent articles from Urdu into English throws the notorious pamphlet into the shade. The British Government has also been unmercifully criticized. The Nizam's Government have appealed to the Resident to represent the conduct of the Editor to the French authorities, and if possible, to urge the FrenchGovernment to chastise him. Meanwhile the entrance of the "Mazloom-i-Deccan" into Hyderabad territory has been stopped through the Local Post Office.

POOONA RACES.

FIRST EXTRA DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, SEPT. 29,

The first day of the Extra Races in connection with the big meeting was held this afternoon. Just at the commencement a smart shower of rain came down and the first race was run in the shower. Afterwards the rain held off a bit. The day proved an upset for backers, nearly all outsiders winning in the "Little Stakes." Magistrate won the race but he was disqualified for not carrying proper weight and the race given to Chester. Lord Sandhurst, with Staff, was present. The fields were poor and the attendance was not numerous. The course was heavy going. The following are the detail :—

1ST RACE.—The Autumn Plate. Distance—3 Furlongs. For all Arabs, and C. B. Galloways, 13-3 and under not winners at the Poona Races 1898. 13-3 to carry 9st. 13lbs., W. I. Penalties—Winners once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs. Allowance.—Maidens 5lbs. Galloways which have never won race value Rs. 50 5lbs. accumulative.

Mr Hyde's b a p Peacemaker Robinson	1
Maharaja of Kolhapur's c a p Panala Ebrahim	2
Mr B A Davur's c a p Rishan Greenhalgh	3
Capt Young's g a g Electric	0
Capt St annus' c a g Dover	0
Chief of Kegal's g a p Special	0
Mr Farmer's g a p Dacoa	0
Mr D W Sitwell's g a p Clown	0
Mr Bland's b a h Gholib	0

Betting: 4 to 6 on Peacemaker, 3 to 1 agains, Panala, 5 to 1 against Rishaw, 6 to 1 against Electric 1 to 1 against the rest.

Clown got away with Peacemaker and Panala in attendance, At the turn, Peacemaker with grand force came up and won easily in canter by three lengths, one length between second and third. Time: 41 secs.

2ND RACE.—The Little Stakes. Distance—½ mile. For all Arabs, and C. Bs. 13-2 and under. 13-2 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs. Allowance—Maidens 5lbs, ponies which have never won race value Rs. 50, 5lbs. accumulative.

Mr Artin A Essayie's c a p Chester Ebrahim	1
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a p Observer Sodha	2
Maharaja of Kolhapur's g a p Kolhapur Greenhalgh	3
Mr M Sitlock's b a p Magistrate	0
Mr Joosufally Mahomed's b a p Driver	0
Mr Hyde's g a p Fresco	0
Col Beaver's g a p Exile	0
Mr D W Sitwell's g a p Clown	0

Betting: 2 to 1 on Chester, 3 to 1 against Magistrate, 4 to 1 against Driver, 5 to 1 against Kholapur and 6 to 1 against Observer.

Kolhapur went away, with Driver in attendance, the rest in bunch. Kolhapur was still leading at the turn when Magistrate, followed by Chester, showed up, and beating the leader raced in. A good race ensued. Both were running in line. Magistrate won by a head, two lengths between second and third. Time: 58½ secs.

An objection was lodged against the winner on the grounds of wrong weight and being up head, the race giving to Chester.

3RD RACE.—Trial Stakes. Distance—½ mile. For Arabs, and C. Bs., 14 hands and under and other classes 13-3 and under. Weight—Handicap.

Mr Akerman's b ch g Sweet Vernal 8st 9lbs Robinson	1
Mr Reynold's br c g Rough Diamond 8st 2lbs Annamard Landowna	2
Major Gough's c aus m The Fawn 9st Southhall	3
Mr D D's c aus g Freddie 9st 10lbs	0
Mr Finch's b aus p Kric 8st 11lbs	0
Mr D D's c ch m Karnataky 7st 10lbs	0
Mr M N G's c ch m Ameera 7st 7lbs	0
Mr M N G's c a g Briton 7st	0

Betting: 5 to 4 against The Fawn and Sweet Vernal, 3 to 1 against Rough Diamond 6 to 1 against Briton 8 to 1 against Ameera.

Rough Diamond and Sweet Vernal cut out running to bend where the latter, driving away, won comfortably by a couple of lengths; half a length between second and third. Time—56 1-2 secs.

4TH RACE.—The Galloway Chase. Distance—1 3-4 miles, Steeplechase for all Arab, and C. B. galloways 13-3 and under. Weight—Handicap.

Dr Boyce's c a p Mansfield 8st 10lbs Johnson	1
Mr H M Martin's c a g Marker 11st 10lbs Captain Luard	2
Mr Bland's b a p Brat 10st 13lbs	3
Mr Newman's g a g Steelcap 9st 11lbs	0

Betting: 3 to 1 on Marker, and 2 to 1 against Mansfield.

This was a very low race. The Pair were running the whole way as if they were practising, Both were taking jumps easily, Before the last but one jump Mansfield ran away, beating the favourite by ten lengths—6 mins, 27 secs,

5TH RACE.—The Arab Stakes. Distances—7 furlongs. For Arabs and C.B. Horses. Weight—Handicap.

Capt Stannus b ch g Turban 9st 10lbs Lansdowne	1
Mr Lyndon's b a h Valma 7st 12lbs Pouthhall	2
Mr Italke's c a h Brandy 9st ...stobinson	3
Chief of Kegal's g a h Shanavazi 8st 7lbs	0
Mr W G Lillingston's c ch g Adonis 8st 7lbs	0
Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's b a h Chieftain 8st 6lbs	0
Mr H E A R's bl a g President 8st	0
Mr S A W's c a g Archer 7st 11lbs	0
Col Beaver's b a g Alexandria 7st 6lbs	0

Betting; 3 to 1 against Brandy and Chieftain 4 to 1 against Alexandria and President 5 to 1 against Turban 6 to 1 against Valma and 8 to 1 against Adonis.

Adonis gave some trouble at first, Eventually when the fild was sent off he forged ahead by Several lengths and made the running to the half mile, where he was joined and soon after beaten by Turban. Valme made a grand effort but failed. Turban won by two lengths, a short head betwsen second and third, Time—1 min. 47 secs,

6TH RACE.—The Parting Stakes. Distance—½ mile. Sailing Race for Arab and C. B. Galloways 13-3 and under, Galloways entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st. 7lbs. W. I. 4lbs. allowed for every 100 Rs. down to Rs. 800. Allowance—Maidens 5lbs.

Mr B A Davur's c a g Rishan Greenhalgh	1
Mr Hydes c a g Invincible Robinson	2
Col Beaver's g a p Exile Southhall	3
Capt Young's g a g Electric	0
Capt Warner's b ch g Willie	0
Mr Alloo Hoosein's g a g Sachin	0
Mr Ali bin Amirs b a g Saodowah	0
Chief of Minisals b ch g Windward	0
Chief of Kegal's b a p Gift	0
Mr Sutherland's b a g Forrester	0
Mr Bland's b a g Gholb	0

Bettinng: 3 to 1 against Wellie and Invincible, 5 to 1 against Exile, 8 to 1 against Rishan and Sachin and 10 to 1 against the rest.

Goood Start. Exile assumed running nearly to the 3 furlongs post. At the turn Ushan, Invincible and Sachin came up, Rishan won by half a length, one length between seoond and third. Time—57 secs,

CHARTERED BANK DIVIDEND.

THE Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay Branch, has received advice having this morning a telegram from its Head Office, London, intimating that at the approaching meeting of shareholders, the Directors will recommend an *ad interim* Dividend for the past half year at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, free of income-tax.

BOMBAY GOLF CLUB ANNUAL MEETING.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY 18 HOLE HANDICAP.

	1st Round	2nd Round	Total	Hdcp	Nett
W H Reid	52	45	98	8	90
T B Fry	45	46	91	+ 2	92
P Fisher	46	45	91	scr	91
M Reid	48	44	92	scr	92
J Rodgers	47	48	95	3	92
O Marshall	49	45	94	scr	94
W E Young	22	43	100	6	94
D K Love	51	53	104	10	94
W P Pechey	48	48	96	scr	96
H G W Meikle	50	45	98	2	96
E F Nicholson.	50	53	103	4	99

Twenty-five entries in all
Others were 100 or over or made no return.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CYCLING CLUB.

Programme of Cycling Gymkhana to be held on the Cooperage Football ground this evening at 5. p.m

No. 1.—Chatty Race.
" 2.—One Mile Handicap.
" 3.—Ladies' Handicap (Two Laps).
" 4.—Lloyd Lindsay (Ladies Nomination).
" 5.—Affinity—Parasol and Cheroot Race.

J. H. DOWNING, Sergt.-Major.
Honorary Secretarp.

MR. HOUSTON, who has just been elected for North Down, should be a valuable addition to the House of Commons, since he not only knows Ireland well, but is articulate—a combination not always found among the Unionist representatives who come from the other side of St. George's Channel. He is an excellent platform-speaker, and has done good service at many by-elections in this country, as well as in Ireland. He is, happily, devoid of that narrowness of view and repellent dourness which deprives so many of the Ulstermen of their proper influence in the House.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

BY

THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, BART., M.P.

(*Author of "Greater Britain," &c.*)

IX.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

THE defence of the colonies of the British Empire must rest mainly upon our naval supremacy, which is also necessary, however, both for the protection of India and of the mother-country against invasion and for the maintenance of our trade.

Our naval supremacy at the present moment is more complete than it has been in the recent past; but it is, owing to the efforts of our rivals, unhappily more complete now than it is likely to be in the immediate future. 1898 is a year in which we stand in a strong position, especially so far as battleships are concerned, by the completion of the *Magnificent* class of the Spencer programme, and by the non-completion of the corresponding ships of the other Powers. It is, however, unfortunately the case that Mr. T. A. Brassey, who has hitherto been looked upon by many of us as an optimist, explains in the most important chapters of the *Naval Annual*, published in April last, that we are about to lose again our advantage as compared even with the Franco-Russian combination. It is pointed out, in the valuable Russian chapter of that work, that Russia is now building, even as compared with ourselves, with "unexampled rapidity," and that while she has until now been obliged to buyarmour plating from abroad, she will very soon be able to herself supply all the armour needed for her immense new programme, fully revealed only in the month of May. As regards the manning of our ships, Mr. T. A. Brassey, who had formerly appeared to be fairly satisfied, now declares that our "numbers" may "without hesitation" be declared "insufficient."

I have recently pressed on the attention of the Admiralty a suggestion which had previously been made by Mr. Brassey among others, that colonial assistance towards numbers of men might with advantage be sought. But I have limited myself to an experiment in this direction in the colony of Newfoundland. In Australasia, the numbers of fishermen and coasting seamen are small and their pay is high. As regards Canada there is a danger that if the local fishermen are trained they will be attracted by high bounties into the navy of the United States, instead of being available for our own. In the case of Newfoundland alone is there an immense supply of hardy fishermen and sailors, working at low rates of pay, and, therefore, probably willing to accept the rates offered for the new home Reserve, who also are sufficiently (geographically removed from the temptations of the United States to, be probably available in time of war.

Direct colonial contribution towards imperial defence is the matter which in this article most needs discussion. At the present moment Canada, with her long frontier, assists in the defence of the naval base of Esquimalt, at one end of it, and does not assist in the defence of the fortified base of Halifax at the other end. Halifax, however, would probably be retained by us as a coaling station in any event, just as we retain the fortified station of Bermuda. Canada supplies, under a nominal system of universal militia service, a small permanent militia of decreasing strength, supported as regards its office ring by an admirable Staff College. The supply of artillery and of ammunition of a modern type, as well as that of rifles, is insufficient for the strain of war. but war between ourselves and the United States is not to be expected, and the United States have also not hitherto maintained upon the Canadian frontier any permanent force. Canada makes no contribution towards the fleet, which, however, defends for her a large portion of her frontier, owing to the navigability of the St. Lawrence. The Australasian colonies maintain a considerable militia force of various types, besides a large number of volunteers, and they contribute towards the maintenance of a local squadron, which is subject to a condition of irremovability which would greatly hamper the Admiralty in time of war, and which, although wholly indefensible on strategical grounds, is one which the Prime Ministers of the colonies insist on maintaining —against the best advice. The South African colonies have shown signs of a willingness to contribute towards the fleet, and maintain a considerable local military force, besides accepting a universal liability to the call to arms, which they have inherited from the Dutch Colonial Government. The Crown Colonies contribute towards the cost of the army, but upon a low, although a varying, scale. It is difficult to see why Ceylon and Singapore, with their enormous trade and wealth, should contribute towards the defence of the empire on a scale far lower than that which applies to the south of India, which is less exposed to attack, as well as far poorer, from every point of view.

When we look round the empire as a whole we cannot but be struck by the want of system which prevails, and the haphazard fashion in which the subject has always been treated by Governments at home. We have indeed made little progress with regard to the principle upon which it should be dealt with. Even before the commencement of the eighteenth century Penn made proposals for a n Imperial Congress, or at least an American Congress, to be presided over by a Commissioner from home, which was to decide on the contributions to be made by the different colonies for the purpose of Imperial Defence. During the great wars with France in the eighteenth century the colonial troops played the grandest part; and, as Mr. Hugh Egerton has pointed out, if real statesmanship had been exhibited at that time, "It might have been possible to attach to the service of the Crown a colonial army, which might have rendered the immediate course of history very different. . . . The presence of a loyal American army might have been a force, making for British interests, the importance of which could not be exaggerated. So far was the British Government from attempting this, that by a most unwise regulation all commissions in the Royal army above the rank of Captain took precedence of all commissions in the Colonial service."

It is often thought that the American colonies rose against the very principle of taxation for Imperial purposes considered in the abstract. But, as Mr. Egerton has well shown, Franklin himself, writing in 1764, admitted that a special revenue might properly be established towards supporting troops to be maintained in America by the Crown, and the principle that the Colonists should pay their due proportion of imperial charges was not denied by the colonists themselves; their grievance lying wholly in the particular manner in which payment was required.

It will perhaps be sufficient for our purpose here if we simply note the fact that the most fanatically independent and self-contained of all our colonies, those most disposed to resist inclusion with ourselves in a common government under any scheme of Imperial Federation, would, undoubtedly, in the judgment of those who know them best, be anxious to take their part in defending the Empire;—for example in India in time of dangerous war against a coalition. This being so, surely it must be wise that these preparations should be made in time of peace for such a collective action as would come too late if taken in time of war.

CONCLUSION.

In his speech at Birmingham on the 13th May, the Colonial Secretary, after explaining the dangers which surround our position as a Power, expressed the desire of himself and the Cabinet to draw closer the bonds between ourselves and our colonies for the purposes of defence and of trade. No proposals have, however, as yet been put forward for any consideration upon the former head, and those which have been suggested upon the latter have either been withdrawn or are somewhat nebulous.

The Colonial Secretary, who before the Jubilee, invited practical suggestions for a tariff union, after he had met the Prime Ministers of the eleven self-governing Colonies declared in strong terms the unwisdom of pressing the question. But since that declaration steps have been taken in some colonies in the direction of a preference to be given to the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom. It will be seen that the phrase "the United Kingdom" excludes India and the Crown Colonies, and it is by no means certain that any very real or considerable preference can be carried, as far as the United Kingdom itself is concerned, in the Protectionist colonies; while colonies which are not Protectionist will rather desire to open more freely their gates than to open them specially to the mother-country. It is mainly against the manufactures of Great Britain and the wheat of India that the colonial Protectionists direct their doctrine. The cheap-living Asiatic populations, and the "pauper labour of Europe," which excite their scorn, inhabit above all Great Britain and India.

The only practical step which is being taken at the present time with regard to increased trade facilities concerns a renewal of reciprocity arrangements between the West Indies (British Crown Colonies) and a foreign country—the United States. Already there is a partial customs-union between British colonies and a foreign country—the Orange Free State. There was previously a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States, and there may be again It is indeed somewhat doubtful whether the vision of a British tariff league is less of a dream vision than that of absolute Imperial unity or federation. We shall all agree on one point, which is that it is unwise to press any proposals for change which will provoke in any considerable portions of the Empire resistance likely to worsen the existing state of feeling, and this may be the effect of pressing freer admission of British goods upon Protectionist colonies, or closer political relations upon others.

Even from the point of view of British power and authority in the world, and from the point of view of peace, most necessary to British trade, it is doubtful whether the drawing closer of commercial bonds within the Empire, at the expense of commercial relations with other countries, is a step of progress. Take Canada for example. Canada and the United States are so situated towards one another that their trade but for artificial and political but imaginary lines would be very largely with one another. Not only in the days of Reciprocity, but up to June, 1896, the trade of the United States with Canada was very large indeed. The hostile tariff of the United States has harmed this trade, and has caused the action on the part of Sir Wilfrid. Laurier which excited much attention last year, but these steps are less natural and more strained than would be a complete or even partial removal of customs barriers between Canada and her nearer neighbour; while the political estrangement which commercial estrangement brings abouts is not to the advantage either of our imperial policy or of peace. The sentiment of common nationality and of racial patriotism, which it is undoubtedly important to strengthen within our Empire, may be called out by a wise policy of common Imperial defence, without being accompanied by an attempt to divert trade by steps which could not fail in some degree to hamper that European trade and that trade to the Two Americas upon which statistics show that our manufacturing supremacy and overwhelming maritime supremacy depend. Attempts to divert trade for the supposed benefit of the colonies, or of the mother-country in connection with her colonial Empire, are of course, not new. They constitute a milder form of that Colonial System which was formerly applied in a greater or less degree by the countries possessing colonies, and which in its extreme form excluded from the ports of such countries and their colonies all foreign ships and all foreign goods.

Those who are interested in the details of the fiscal question which is involved in proposals either for a Zollverein or for preferential trade within the Empire, or parts of it, would do well to study for themselves Mr. Chamberlain's speech upon the subject delivered on the 25th March, 1896, at a meeting of the Canada Club. It has been commonly assumed by partisans that Mr. Chamberlain proclaimed on that occasion a policy different from that which had been the policy of the Colonial Office and of British Cabinets in the past. He stated, on the contrary, the objections to the proposal of the majority of the Colonial representatives at the Ottawa Conference of 1894, (presided over with a singular statesmanship by Lord Jersey) in the strongest terms. He said that preferential trade would involve, in the case of the United Kingdom, a most serious disturbance of our trade, the imposition of a duty upon food and upon raw material, with a tendency to increase the cost of living, to increase the pressure upon the working classes of this country, to increase the cost of production, and to put us in a worse position in competition with foreign countries in neutral markets. All this for an insufficient *quid pro quo*. He showed that our foreign trade is so gigantic in proportion to the foreign trade of our colonies that the burden of any arrangement of the kind would fall with great weight on the home country. He stated that Lord Ripon's despatch of 1895 was conclusive against the particular proposal which up to 1896 had been suggested for our consideration. But he pointed out that Lord Ripon himself had alluded to a different proposal which had not been made, which would be free in principle from objection, and which, if practicable, whould cement the unity of the Empire and promote its progress. This was a proposal for a true Zollverein, but since that time the total unwillingness of every Colony to come into such an arrangement has been demonstrated; so that it is at present unnecessary to discuss the objections which, in spite of Lord Ripon's words, torn from their context, would undoubtedly remain to any such proposal.

In a speech of the 9th June, 1893, Mr. Chamberlain returned to the subject and spoke more strongly still in favour of the establishment of commercial union throughout the Empire, but admitted that it would involve the replacing (by the mother-country of duties upon corn, meat, wool, and other articles of enormous consumption in this country. He did not think it either wise or practicable that any such proposal should come in the first instance from the United Kingdom; and a sufficient answer, for the moment is that no such proposal has come from the colonies. One enormous difficulty in the way of even fairly considering such proposals, should they be made at a future time, is that of how to represent the interests of India, containing as she does the majority of British subjects in the word, and supplying as she does an enormous share of the income and of the military resources of the Empire. Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion met with what the leading newspapers in Autralia describe as a "cool reception," and the fate of "falling flat," and the final blow was given to it when the eleven Prime Ministers of the self-governing colonies met at the Colonial Office during the Jubilee. It must never be forgotten in this connection that, even under hostile tariffs, the first of our export markets continues to be the United States; while the second of our export markets is that vast Empire of India, under our rule indeed, but too little thought of in connection with this matter of colonial tariffs and colonial trade.

There is a danger in pressing Imperial Federation, without knowing exactly what we mean and, still more, what the colonies desire. There is danger in pressing closer trade relations while we remain in the same condition of doubt. There is danger in neglecting to press those joint preparations for Imperial Defence which, if not made now, will come too late.

CHARLES W. DILKE.

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

ROVERS ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENT.

SEMI FINALS.

HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY vs. E. YORKSHIRES.

A most disappointing game. The Yorkshires for an unknown were clean out of form and route re... to a different, and in a very inplayed in q... they showed on their former ferior style t... The High-landers were appearance in Bombay. Valiant, and they certainas keen as ever, if not be... ter all the games ly deserve to get in the final, ... they have contested. We fear they will have but little chance V. the XIXth Hussars; but time will show. Play commenced at 5 o'clock and for a time the backs exchanged kicks with more or less accuracy, but the H. L. I. got a free kick for hands about 20 yards in part of goal, and Loggin put in a straight one, but it was headed out, and returned to the other end of the ld. However it soon came back, and the Highlanders A... got a "corner" from it and nearly scored their first point. ...es of points by the Yorkshiresgot the ball to their A ... goal line and centre made a very feeble shot opponents ... had no difficulty in stopping. The Highwhich Lo... ward division got hold of the ball a bit landers for... his and made things lively for their opbetter after ... it was not until from a scuffle in ponents, but ... that they managed to score their front of the net. Yorkshires were playing very first point. The ... forwards, among whom the loosely, especially ... to see Paul distinguish himspectators were waiting ... an out of form. Until half time the H. L. I. had the be... ed over leading by 1 made no further score and ... goal to love.

On restarting play the Yorkshire forwards did a little better, and put in one or two shots but none of them got into the net.

Meanwhile the Highlanders seemed anxious to increase their lead, and within 10 minutes of time they succeeded in doing so, for from a shot from Gibson, Lynn fisted out and the ball hitting Dewar as he rushed up, rebounded into the net. Two to love. Shortly afterwards the yorkshiremen had rather hard luck in not reducing their apparent lead, for a fast shot from the left wing hit the post and just went over the goal. Give and take play followed till time was called neither side doing anything brilliant, and the H. L. I. retired winners by 2 goals to nothing.

TEAMS.

H. L. I.—Lynn, Doads, Logan, McLean, Loggin Hampton, Bogle, Handyside, Dewar, Finlay, and Gibson.

Yorkshires—Cook, Lyodd, Arkwright, Private Smith, Sergeant Smith, Fitchie, Turner, Hobson, Rankin, Paul, Ingram.

THE DURAND TOURNAMENT.

YORK AND LANCASTER vs. NORTH STAFFORDS.

THIRD DRAW IN SUCCESSION.

THESE teams which have already tied twice met for the third time on Monday last, the result, after an exciting match, being still undecided.

The Yorks lost the toss and faced the sun. Play began at 3-39 and both goals were attacked in turn, Roper for the Staffords and Dyson for the Yorks almost scoring. At 3-48 the Staffords obtained a corner but nothing came of it. Two minutes later Dyson just missed scoring for the Yorks. At 3-55 the Yorks got a corner, and at 3-59 the Staffords did the same without, however, any result in either case. The game now languished somewhat, owing to the heat, and no score took place up to half time.

Play was resumed at 4-15 and the Yorks immediately obtained a corner, the ball, however, going out. Then Dyson got in a great shot which the Stafford goal-keeper just cleared. The Staffords now attacked, but the Yorks were back soon and Scholes put in a grand shot, which Moore cleared in great style. Almost immediately after this Dyson got in a beauty, but the Stafford goal-keeper cleared well. Brough, the Stafford inside right, brought the ball down to the York goal but nothing resulted. Ashley followed with a good shot, which the York custodian cleared.

At time no score had resulted.

EXTRA TIME.

Yorks immediately attacked, and secured a corner which was all but converted into a goal. A second corner came quickly and the Stafford goal escaped narrowly. Then the Staffords got down for a short while and obtained a corner which the Yorks cleared. The latter were now having all the game, and continued the better team throughout the remaining twenty minutes. No score whatever was made, however, and the game thus ended in a draw.

JUTOGH DETACHMENT vs. BLACK WATCH.

This game was played off after the Yorks and Stafford Regimental teams vacated the ground. Play began at 5-15 and Jutogh scored with a rush within thirty seconds. The Black Watch equalised at 5-22 Robertson being responsible. Four minutes later Jameson put through a second goal. At 5-37 Davies, Jutogh's left wing, put in a beauty which Reid cleared. After several attacks a capital centre by Robertson was headed into the net by Jameson and three minutes later a grand bit of play by Scott, who sent the ball to Campbel who sent it across, ended in a fourth score for the Black Watch. Jameson almost at once after this shot a fifth goal. The Black Watch continued to attack and close on the interval Robertson headed in a sixth goal, and immediately after Campbell scored a seventh goal with a beauty from the left. McClatchie and Scott were conspicuous throughout this period.

Play was resumed at 5-54 and at 6-2 Jameson registered an eighth goal and four minutes later, thanks to a corner, the same player shot a ninth. Just on time Jameson received the ball from Robertson and again headed it in, the game thus resulting in an overwhelming victory for the Black Watch by no less than ten goals to one.

THE PUNJAB TRADES ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL DINNER.

THIS dinner took place at the Simla Town Hall on the evening of Monday last. Mr. Harry Phelps, Master of the year, was in the chair, supported by the Past Master, Mr. G. T. Fillingham. Amongst others present were the Hon'ble Mr. T. Spink of Calcutta, Dr. Anderson, Mr. Swales, Mr. E. E. Clarke, Hon. Secretary, and other members of the Trades Association. In all about sixty two including guests sat down to one of Mr. Peliti's, as usual sumptuous repasts.

The toast of the Queen was proposed by the Master and duly honoured, those present singing "God save the Queen." Next followed "Four Jolly Smiths" ably rendered by Mr. Tomlinson. The second Toast was—The Army Navy and auxiliary forces—proposed by the Master who referred to the able services of the Sirdar and the army in the Soudan, also to the state of readiness which at present characterizes the Navy and the willingness of the volunteers to perform whatever duty they may be called upon to do. Lieutenant Colonel Leigh suitably responded for the three services in the absence of Dr. Anderson (who was called away during dinner) incidentally mentioning how amongst his first friends, some twenty nine years ago, was the father of the present Master, and claiming to be thus intimately connected with the trades association.

Mr. Witts next gave "I got the Cooperzolic" in a fine voice, an encore being demanded.

The Hon. Mr. T. Spink then proposed the Punjab Trades Association in a sound speech. The Association, he said, is a comparatively young one, but has been in existence long enough to prove to its members its ability in promoting the objects they have in view. The trading community of India is a very large and important one, with large vested capital, and the promotion of its interests occupies much of the time of the members of the Association. "I know the Government," he continued, "recognise the importance of such associations as giving them information on numerous subjects, and I hope there will some day be a continuity of interest of trades associations in India. Their meetings cement friendship, infuse cordiality, as well as promote self interest."

The Master suitably responded, and Mr. Binge afterwards gave "The Link divine," with much effect. The next toast was that of the guests, given by Mr. Fillingham in a speech which was very much to the point and responded to by Mr. Alves, who heartily thanked the members of the Association for their hospitality and wished the Trades Association all prosperity. Mr. Kelley then gave "the Postman in character, followed by Mr. E. E. Clarke who sang in a fine tenor voice "The artful little knipper," to which an encore was demanded and "My old Dutch" was given. Mr. Youd then sang "For Me," and others followed, the gathering not breaking up until a late hour.

THE EXTORTION CASE.

THE TRIAL OF CLIVE DURANT.

WILLIAMS'S EVIDENCE.

At the adjourned Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, the case in which Mr. Joseph Francisco Pestie charges Clive Durant with attempted extortion of money, was called on for further enquiry, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Branson and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Lynch and Owen, appeared on behalf of the prosecution, while the accused defended himself. The platform of the Court and the gallery were densely crowded as at the previous hearing. The Hon. Mr. Mehta and Mr. F. Soraljt Talevarkhan watched the case on behalf of the other accused. The special jury, which assisted in the trial, was composed as follows :—

Mr. R. A. Hildreth, Foreman.

Mr J A Lee	Mr N G Vellekar
Mr E H McDowell	Mr Cursetji K Ranade
Mr J W Rice	Mr B Kinnahan Hall
Mr F J Clark	Mr Sorabji C Sett

Alexander Williams, further cross-examined by Durant, said that Durant was indebted to him for his board and lodging.

Witness was asked a number of questions with a view to show that he was indebted to several parties for house-rent and necessaries of life provided for him. He said he did not live on visionary schemes. He had not had an opportunity to do anything for his maintenance. He maintained himself on what he made by correspondence and what his own earned.

Durant: You are lodged luxuriously at Pallonjee's Hotel?

Witness: No.

Durant: You remember the occasion on which Mehta and myself called at the hotel for the purpose of serving a summons upon your daughter.

Witness: Yes.

Durant: Your daughter was one of the party?

Witness: Miss Grace Williams if you please. (Laughter)

Was not a butler waiting upon you?—No, he was my own servant, I was not living luxuriously as you say.

There were five or six courses on the table?—No.

On your table upstairs was not there an open bottle of brandy when we called there?—No.

Did you take your *purdah* dog with you there?—Nothing of the kind.

Now is it not a fact that you asked the butler to provide soup and pudding for the parish dog?(Laughter)—No, never.

At your house you had no table cloth for your table?—It is not true.

Before you went to Parel you had only one dish of rice and curry?—I had more than that on which I fed you. (Laughter).

Did you live in such a small hotel ever in your life?—I had no need to do so.

Did you not order the hotel butler to give you soup and fish and pudding and other things for dinner?—No.

Did you consider me discourteous when I entered the dining room where you were sitting in such great state?—Yes.

Did I not then make a remark to the effect "well, Governor-General Williams you; are in clover"?—Yes, something to that effect.

Did not Arthur Fernandez, play the part of Warwick?—I don't know. Mr. Arthur Fernandez if you please. (Laughter.)

To whom did the bills go?—to Mr. Arthur Fernandez. Mr. Fernandez is an assistant in Messrs. Sassoon and Co. and is, I believe, getting Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 a month.

Were you ever the guest of Fernandez?—No, I had no occasion to be.

Why did you go to the hotel?—I went there to get away from you. You would not get away from me. (Laughter).

And Fernandez came to your rescue?—Certainly.

Did you ever give me a written notice to leave?—No.

Was your eye or your conscience ever more clear than when you were with me in the jail? My conscience was not clear when I was with you. (Laughter.)

You profess to be a religious man?—Not in the light you put it. I claim to be an humble Christian.

Have you ever been a sincere believer in that religion?—I have tried to be so to the best of my power.

Would you consider it a deadly sin to ask your son, who is just entering life as a man, to commit perjury on your behalf?—I would consider it wrong to do so.

Is the young man of good principles?—Oh yes, I hope. As far as

to Mr. Jinnah, I said it was an attempt at extortion I did not give him all the details at the time.

Durant. Now, give us the details one by one. Be quick about it and don't waste time. (A laugh.)

Witness, continuing, said he told his counsel that he had been to Mr. Jeejeebhoy; that he refused to pay anything; that Durant was mixed up in the attempt to extort, &c. Witness told him that Durant subpoenaed witness' daughter; that then witness reminded him that he told her in the presence of the whole of witness' family two days before his arrest that he (Durant) expected to come one day with a lakh of rupees, that he would give Rs. 25,000 to Nanabhoy Cowasjee; that he would give her Rs. 75,000 to keep with her; and that he would clear off with the money, leaving the other accused frotting behind him. Durant also added at the time that he would make Jeejeebhoy Petit Dorabjee Patel, and the others crawl up to him with lakhs of rupees on their backs, begging him to accept them. (Laughter.) When witness told Durant that his daughter would state all that, he did not call her as a witness, although she was present in court that day.

You have been mixing up so many things. When was that?

Somewhere between the 1st and 21st of this month. It was after your commitment.

Now will you give the date of your first interview with Jinnah, and the date of your first interview with Fernandes?

His lordship: That is already on the record.

Witness, continuing, said Mr. Jinnah advised him to speak the truth and to be on the right side of justice.

To speak the truth to whom?—To the prosecution.

Who did you go to first?—I first went to Dorabjee Patel.

Did Fernandes go to Dorabjee Patel before you did?—I don't know

Did Fernandes go to Dorabjee Patel on his own account?

His lordship: He has already told you he did not know.

Was Fernandes a particular friend of Dorabjee's?—I don't know. I have been going to that office for the last twenty years since my return from England.

Did you go to Mr. Brewin, with the object of becoming an approver?—No.

Was it at the second interview you were told to go to Mr. Owen?—No, I think it was at the first.

Then what was the object of the second interview?—Just to take further advice.

How many interviews had you with Dorabjee Patel?—Four or five. At the first interview he told me to go to Mr. Owen. The latter told me to write a letter to him. I therefore went to Dorabjee Patel again. He told me he would draw up a statement to be submitted to Mr. Owen. I mentioned several things in addition to what Dorabjee Patel could have known.

Did you sign the statement you made to Mr. Owen?—Yes.

Mr. Macpherson handed the statement to Durant, saying he was welcome to use it. The learned counsel said he did not see the cogency of the questions after their admission that Dorabjee was the medium of the information they obtained. But for Dorabjee they could not have obtained it.

When the bailiff came with the subpena, your daughter was present then?—Yes.

And you would not admit him, because you were at dinner with your daughter? Yes.

And you spirited her afterwards, saying she was not there? No. I did not obstruct service then. I did not send her away by the back door.

Witness, continuing, said he left his house at Byculla on the 17th May to go to Parel. On the morning of the 18th, he went to Matunga. He put a wrong statement in a letter about his visit to Matunga at Durant's suggestion. The door of our Almirah was broken, but witness was not present at the time.

What is your servant's name, the servant who accompanied you to Matung?—I don't remember.

At this stage the court adjourned until this (Friday) morning.

NOTES FROM KOLHAPUR.

PLAGUE AT MIRAJ.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

KOLHAPUR, SEPT, 28.

TIMELY showers of rain fell these past four days which must have done immense good to the crops, but the weather has been sometimes sultry, and sometimes chilly. The sky keeps cloudy, so more rain is likely to follow. We have had a fair amount of rain on the whole in this part of the country, so to predict a good harvest this year is almost safe.

The plague has at last appeared at Miraj and at the quarantine camps at Shirol Road Railway Station. It is some time now since the plague actually found its way within the limits of Kolhapur State, but its appearance at the two last named places has become a source of continual anxiety both to the public and those in authority over the affairs of suppressing it. Both of these newly infected stations being directly in touch with our station, the authorities and the public alike are fearing that the next piece of attack by the plague may be Kolhapur itself. What skill can think of, either wisely or unwisely, has been undertaken and done. It is therefore that the eyes of the public have been rightly turned now to view the doings of the authorities with a serene watchfulness, which can only be found among the patient sufferers. That Kolapur has been kept out of plague till now might be said to be the result of the strict quarantine measures adopted from the beginning; but the manner in which the rules regarding the issue of passes &c. was carried out has largely resented by many for the shameful favouritism it now and then exhibited, and also for the utter discourtesy shown to some respectable gentlemen. Of course such were the measures that the public had to submit to, and as they were the outcome of the whims of those in authority, they utterly dislocated the trade and travel from and to Kolhapur with the outside world, and it is hardly too much to say that very few, except a few favoured ones has been restricted and interfered with in his business and recreation to an extent which has not been dreamed of in British India. There is no doubt that the time has now come to say things clearly as they are, but I put upon my limits a large restriction and those who have experience of the matters in Kolhapur will certainly feel that I have not said one-tenth of the actual state of affairs. From all that appears very clearly, even on the outside surface, I am inclined to remark that the measures adopted ought to be for the good of the community at large and the interests of trade and business should be safeguarded rather than the immunity of some particular individual from possible seizure of the plague.

It is widely reported that Dr. Wauds of the American Mission at Miraj has been doing his best to help the Miraj State authorities in the work of carrying out the preventive measures against the plague. The appearance of the plague there must have made his services of a more responsible character, and his presence on the spot an absolute necessity. Notwithstanding all this Colonel Wray summoned him to come to Kolhapur for one day and here, thirty miles away from the spot of action, discussed with him the important point of entrusting him with the campaign against the plague. Now Colonel Wray, with his wife has gone off to Panhalla, a hill station, and has thus got himself twelve miles further from the plague than at Kolhapur. His connection with the plague preventive measures does not require his presence in Kolhapur. It makes no difference wherever he is, for all that work has been carried on by sending and receiving a large number of telegrams and letters every day. I too think that it will not be too much for the public to expect the Political Agent to be vigorous, not only in his words and orders, but that he should also set a good example by being personally on the spot to inaugurate the measures against the plague.

Colonel Wray has issued a manifesto "Plague measures" regulating the system of issuing passes &c. These measures direct that the people travelling from one State into another, should carry passes with them issued by the Karbharis of the respective States. Without such passes travelling has been strictly for bidden. No second and third class passengers are to be booked for Kolhapur, and those coming, first class should provide themselves with passes from the authorities of the station from which they come, certifying that they come from a place non-infected by the plague, and that they have travelled without stopping in any Dharamshalla on their way to the Railway Station. Those who travel without complying with these rules, are to be fined Rs. 15, and the Patil in whose village such persons are found is to be fined Rs 10 for his carelessness. The person who is found to have travelled without a pass should be taken to the nearest quarantine camp and there detained for one month instead of ten days as in the ordinary cases of the people travelling. Any goods carried from one State into another is to be smoked when arrived at the State boundaries with sulphur and dammer, and they should be carried in another cart belonging to the State in which they are to enter.

Orders were issued that the people now undergoing quarantine at the Sherol Road camp, should submit themselves to be inoculated, and those who refuse to such operation were to be required to leave the camp and go back. Doctor Apte, the Asst. Darbar Surgeon was packed off with the necessary apparatus to carry out these orders. People raised indignant cries over this measure, and the Maharajah interfered in time, with the result that the orders were modified making inoculation optional. Doctor Apte has since returned with the report that no one would come forward to be inoculated. The condition of the camp I hear has become most insanitary, as it is over crowded by the passengers for whom there is no sufficient accomodation.

LADIES.—For Home use and Travelling—KEMP'S IMPROVED ABSORBENT SANITARY TOWELS are indispensable. They command an enormous sale and in their improved form win Golden Opinions from all who use them. Securely Packed Rs. 2 per DOZEN. KEMP & Co., LD., Bombay. 1501

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	2
	Mdd. & Lower Colaba	2	0	
	Fort, South	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	1	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	2	0	27
	Chuckla	1	0	
	Umarkhady	5	1	
	Dongri	6	0	
C	Market	8	0	23
	Dhobi Talao	1	0	
	Fanaswady	1	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	1	0	
	Kumbharwada	6	0	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	9
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalaxmi	0	0	
E	Masagon	2	0	38
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	1	0	
	Kamathipura	6	1	
	Tardeo	3	0	
	Byculla	2	3	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	7
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	6
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-R. & Unknown	1	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Telagu		1	28
	Khoja		4	
	Arthur Road	1	5	
	Dariasthan		1	
	Modykhana		1	
	3rd Bhoiwada		2	
	Madunpura		1	
	Kapole & Lad Joint.		1	
	Maratha		6	
	Total	50	27	141
Total plague deaths to date..		31,086	27,400	
Same date last year		7	8	113

CHOLERA.

Attacks	1
Deaths	0

The Plague Commissioner and the Municipal Commissioner will formally open a Mussalman Hospital in the Northbrook Gardens on Saturday morning next.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LOWER AND UPPER DAMAUN RESTORED.

The Plague Commissioner (Dr. Viriato Joao Pinto) with a view to detain in quarantine all arrivals from Dharampore where plague is supposed to be raging, on Tuesday visited the empty sheds at Dabhel by order to find out whether they were fit accommodation for the persons to be detained. Whereas formerly all persons intending to enter Damaun were brought to Damaun in charge of the Police and presented to the acting Health Officer, Dr. John Muniz, for examination as to their health, the Plague Commissioner ordered Dr. Antone Fernandes to examine them at Dabhel, and he examined 12 persons and permitted them to enter Damaun. On Wednesday moring the Plague Commissioner intimated his intention to open up at noon next day, public communication between Lower and Upper Damaun, whereupon about two hundred persons assembled at the Fort on the beach in Lower Damaun. There were present the Plague Commissioner, Drs. Cunha and Moniz, Messers. Ebrahim Esoof Monia, Moosaji Haji Ahmed, Khoobchand Dharamchand and Ardesir Framji Cowasji the proprietors respectively of the villages Kharewadi, Bhimpore, Doondetha and Jampore and several Hindoos, Parsees, Christians and Mussulmans. Dr. Cunha asked Mr. Ebrahim Esoof Monia to translate to the assembly the Plague Commissioner's powers mentioned in the "Bulstin" official of Goa of the 23rd instant and to impress upon them that they were bound to report promptly to the medical authorities, any indisposition of a member of their family, and that if they fail to do so, they would render themselves liable to fine or imprisonment. That the Plague Commissioner was going to open communication between Lower and Upper Damaun for the present, for persons living in Damaun, Katheria and Kharavad, and not for residents of Kharwadi and Varkoond. That until the disinfectants ordered from Bombay arrive, no person will be allowed to carry with him clothes or other articles. In reply to the question of the British cordon, the Plague Commissioner stated, that His Excellency the Governor General of Portuguese India, with a view to remove the cordon, is in communication with His Excellency the Viceroy of British India, and with His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and it is hoped the cordon with soon to removed. Afterwards amidst the booming of 21 guns, in honour of the birth-day of His Majesty the king of Portugal, the communication between Lower and Upper Damaun was declared open. In the absence of the Government ferries, which were not ready to run at a short notice, several boats were filled up with persons of different nationalities, and left for Upper Damaun amidst them great joy of the people, who were very thankful to the Plague Commissioner, and who who were very eager to meet their friends and relatives on the other side, after the lapse of 194 days, during which period communication remained closed. Later in the day, hundreds of persons, among them a number of Police men, took advantage of the opening of communication and paid visits to their friends on the other side. His Excellency the Governor who has gone to Bombay to see His Grace the Archbishop of Damaun depart for Portugal, has not yet returned to Damaun.

ROUGH ON RATS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Teacher and Educator of the Public, what have rats to do with theplague? Are they susceptible to the disease? Do they die of it? Is the presence of rats indicative of the presence of plague? By killing of rats, is the locality in which the destruction takes Place, relived of plague bacilli or infection? Do they introduce plague infection or bacilli into localities which therefore had been clean? Are there other animals besides the human animal and rats that aresubject to bubonic fever. I have no inference to rats in connection with plague, but nothing distinct as to how they are connected.

I am sure you would be doing a service, not only to your obedient servant, but to the readers of your paper generally, if you would enlighten them upon the question of rats, by answering my questions, and by adding any additional information it may be in your power to give upon the subject of rats and plague, and thus oblige.

A. GOMERIL.

Bombay, September 29.

*** Our correspondent should have chosen the more appropriate cognomen of Rip Van Winkle. If he has been a resident in Bombay since September 1896, he must have been asleep all the time not to know that rats-are not onlyhighly susceptible to plague, but that they die of it in great numbers; and that the first signal of danger in any building is the presence of dead rats. The reports of the Municipal Commissioner of the Health officer, of the Foreign Specialists who studied the plague in Bombay, all testify to the fact, that rats—which promptly leave an infected area, carrying with them there in which the infection is already present—are the most effective agents in diffusing the disease in areas that might otherwise have escaped. By getting rid of the rats, the agency by which plague is most speedily spread from one place to another is *pro tanto* diminished. In Canton, the Chinese took but one precaution to arrest the spread of the plague; they gave rewards for killing the rats, and at one of the gates of the City 20,000 of these dangerous rodents were piled up. The presence of an unusual number of rats in any quarter of Bombay, is infallible evidence that there has been migration from some infected area, and that precautions against an outbreak of plague should be taken without delay. In a couple of days dead rats will be found in houses or godowns; and forty eight hours later, plague will begin to carry off persons living in dirty, ill-ventilated and badly—lighted houses or chawls.—ED. B. G.

THE RECENT EXPLOSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the explosion of Gas at the Apollo Hotel noticed in your paper of 23rd Inst. I should like to draw attention to the fact that no blame can possibly attach itself to the Company's workmen. They were working in quite another part of the building, being inflact upon the ground floor and the explosion happened on the second floor.—Your's &c.,

F. W. CHAMBERLAIN, Eng'neer & Manager The Bombay Gas Company Limited.

September 28.

BOMBAY LANDOWNERS AND ABKARI RULES.

THE Fazandars or owners of landed estates in the Island of Bombay have sent in a memorial to the Governor in Council urging that the orders recently passed by the Collector of Bombay and confirmed by the acting Commissioner of Customs Salt, Opium and Abkari press with extreme severity upon a your petitioners, who have within the last two years consequent on the plague epidemic almost entirely lost the revenue from the small properties by which they are ordinarily able to eke out the limited incomes they receive from their various occupations. While they are aware that the orders referred to may not contravene the letter of the law, they humbly submit that they are not in accordance with the spirit of justice and equity, which like a golden cord runs through British rule, since they apply to a most exceptional and unprecedented state of affairs a provision of the Abkari Act which could only have been intended to meet ordinary circumstances. Both the Collector of Bombay and the Commissioner of Abkari have presumably approached the questions raised in our applications to them from the standpoint of officers whose duty it is simply to administer the licensing laws as they stand, irrespective of exterior circumstances, but Your Excellency in Council is not bound down by such limitations, and we are persuaded that on a review of the facts herein set forth Government will deal with our Petition, not on the basis of the utmost farthing that can legally be exacted from us, but on that of equitable treatment to loyal, industrious and law-abiding citizens, and will favourably consider our prayer for relief from the ruinous burden that an enforcement of the orders against which we appeal would impose upon us. The Petition concludes:—

To briefly sum up the grounds on which this petition is based we respectfully submit:—

I. That Section 21 of the Abkari Act, under which the orders we now appeal against were issued, imposes upon us an unfair liability and was passed without the Fazandars, the parties chiefly concerned, being given any opportunity to state their objections.

II. That the oppressive nature of the provision has hitherto disinclined Government to bring it into force and that its sole use has been its moral effect in ensuring our co-operation with the Abkari authorities in the prevention of loss of public revenue.

III. That as we were not held to be liable for the fees owing by the Bhandaris on the occasion of the first exodus of the labouring population from the city, such liability should not be brought against us in respect to their second flight, which was attributable to exactly the same reasons as the first.

IV. That we suffered from the effects of the plague, both financially and in the loss of members of our families, more severely proportionately to the numbers than the Bhandaries, so that it is unfair that while they received various concessions none should be allowed to us, what is practically a new liability being in the contrary should be imposed upon us.

V. That the concession whereby the toddy-drawers were granted new licenses on payment of one month's fees, in advance, instead of the usual four month's fees, was unfair to us if it be held that we are liable to the pay arrears, since they are proportionately heavier in consequence of the new arrangement made without our knowledge and approval. If we are to stand security for payment of the fees, we ought at least to be informed when the conditions under which the licenses are granted to the Bhandaries are altered.

VI. That Section 21 of the Abkari Act ought not to be enforced unless we receive the assistance in recovering from the licensees the monies paid to which we are entitled under the qualifying Section next following, and that the circumstances are such that in most cases this assistance cannot be rendered.

VII. That apart from the legal and controversial points raised herein, your petitioners are entitled to special consideration in consequence of the heavy losses we have been called upon to bear as detailed in paragraph 8.

VIII. That Section 21 having so long remained inoperative, so far from being brought into force at the present time, should be repealed, or at least that the Fazandars of Bombay should be exempted from its operation.

10. We therefore humbly pray you Excellency to be pleased to direct the Collector of Bombay to withdraw the notices served upon us under Section 21 of the Act for payment of th fees due from the defaulting Bandaris; and to order the Abkari authorities to resume the practice of obtaining payment in advance of the fees for four months when licenses are granted to Bhandaris, so that your Petitioners may not have their liabilities increased in the future by concessions which enhance the risks of default by the toddy-drawers. Lastly, we respectfully ask your Excellency to take into consideration the question whether Section 21 of the Abkari Act should not be repealed, or failing that, whether your Petitioner should not be exempted therefrom.

THE PRICE OF BREAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—Two years ago when famine was in its height and the price of wheat was Rs. 50 per candy, it may be in the recollection of some of your readers that all the Bakers in bombay, both European and Natives, held a fraternal meeting, and combined themselves not to Supply to their customers more than 10 loaves for the Rupee. As the penalty mutually agreed upon by the said professionals or signatories was, I am told, Rs. 1000 in the event of any of them breaking this solemn agreement, it is needless saying that the compact was strenuously carried out to the very letter, but now that the famine is thank God over, and the various public departments have stopped grain allowance on the strength out since beautiful "Ekdhani Pissic" is available in the market at Rs. 24 per Candy without finding many buyers, it may not be out of place to remark here, that it is rather surprising, the Bakers, even at this moment, do not think of giving us more than 10 or 12 loaves for the rupee, which is a tremendously disproportionate number compared to the price of the Bread stuff. Under the circumstance I shall be glad if any of your readers would condescend to quote the law if they know of any to put this matter right, for if not, I would respectfully suggest to the Honorable members who represent the Island of Bbay in the Legislative Council, their kindly introducing a short Bill at an early date to do the needful, and thus save the poor people, who keep to European dietary from everlasting famine.—Yours &c., V. G.

IRREGULARITIES IN TRAM-FARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I deem it expedient, in the interest of the public at large, that some alteration ought to be made in the tram-fares charged to those passengers wishing to arrive at their respective offices in the Fort from the Victoria Terminus. The authorities might not be unaware that to those passengers coming from so long as Thakordwar to the Secretariat, only one anna is charged, while the same fare is charged to those coming either from Dhobitalao or Victoria Terminus. This is the irregularity on theface of it. The distance between the Crawford Market and Victoria Terminus is, I presume, the same as is between the latter and the Secretariat, and it will be a boon conferred on the public, if the authorities will see their way to reduce the charge between Victoria Terminus and the Secretariat from one anna to six pies as be tween Crawford market and Victoria Terminus. Besides, I am sure, by such reduction, the Tramway Company will gain rather than lose.—Yours &c.,

N. T. MALBARI.

Sept. 29.

THE Factory Girls' Country Holiday Fund has, thanks to the generosity of the public, done more good this year than in any other year of its existence. Something like 1,600 girls have been given a holiday lasting one, two, and three weeks, and the change of air and scene has, needless to say, been much appreciated by the girls. The fund has, however, not been sufficiently large to meet all the applications received, and the hon. secretary, Miss Canney, St. Peter's Rectory, Saffron-hill, London, E.C., now makes a further appeal, so that there may be no disappointments. The fund, it may be added, is under the patronage of Princess Christian, and renders aid to the poor working women and girls of the whole of London.

THERE has been so much said about cycling and heart disease lately, that the "Hospital's" article on this subject comes opportunely. According to our contemporary, wheelmen who suffer in any way with heart-trouble should only ride low-geared machines. Beside the great advantage that the low-geared bicycle gives them, the rate of pedalling which is appropriate for the highest speed they ought to attempt, it also (our contemporary asserts) conserves energy in hill-climbing. The "Hospital" concludes its remarks by lamenting the passing of the tricycle; tricycling being the exercise of Sir Benjamin Richardson, who was so enthusiastic and advocate of "cycling." But, surely, the tricycle would give people troubled with weak hearts a great deal more work than a light low-geared bicycle.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwillian, Viscount ees Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

WATER-SUPPLY OF BOMBAY.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S SUGGESTIONS.

THE Municipal Commissioner has addressed a long letter to the Corporation on the subject of the grant sanctioned by them in respect of the water-supply in different parts of the city, from which the following are extracts:—

I shall first deal with the works for which a grant has already been made by the Corporation, viz., Rs. 2,31,297-0-0. These works have not yet been taken in hand, and the necessity for resubmitting these papers to the Corporation lies in the fact that the late Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, Mr. Howard Newton, in preparing detailed plans and estimates for the projects in question found it necessary to modify them considerably, partly on account of the orginal estimates being too low, and partly because they were in some respects faulty and opposed to certain principles which he has clearly explained in these papers.

Bad and fluctuating pressures are the subject of constant complaint in this city, and this disadvantage has been freely attributed to the friction caused by the smallness of the pipe area south, as compared with that north of Chinchpokli. But there is a flaw in the argument. It would be absolutely sound if we had on the one hand a balancing reservoir at Ghatkoper, or if, on the other hand, we had a pipe discharging direct into a reservoir or reservoirs in Bombay instead of spending itself in supplying service mains and innumerable house services. But neither of these conditions, is present. There undoubtedly is friction, which must cause a certain reduction of pressure, but the fallcy of thinking that an increase of pipe area south of Chinchpokli would of itself prove a panacea for the dissatisfaction in Bombay is shown by the fact that the existing pipes are already of such dimensions as to exhaust the head at Ghatkoper, thanks to the wasteful rapidity with which the water is drawn off at low levels in the City.

It stands to reason that every additional pipe and every additional tap, south of Chinchpokli, at low level, must increase that draw-off, and the pressure due to the head at Ghatkoper must drop even more than before.

It is absurd to contend that sufficient water is not brought into Bombay, but the remedy for the situation lies in obtaining a better control over the water before its head is impoverished and dispersed.

The advantage of taking Tansa water direct to the reservoirs is that it would enable us to control and equalize distribution, to check waste to a certain extent, to conserve valuable pressure, and to maintain better pressure in the town.

It will thus be observed that out of the several mains sanctioned to be laid under Corporation Resolution No. 214 of 9th April 1896, the Executive Engineer recommends (and concur with him) that at present only the following service mains consisting of cast-iron pipes should be laid:—

12" and 4" mains along Sewri Road up to the Cemetery ..... Rs 39,000
9" mains along Reay Road and Connaught Rd. .. 53,200

Rs 92200

It now remains for me to consider the mains recommended by the Committee of the Corporation in their report dated 25th March, 1896 (including in list No. 2), for which no grant is made by the Corporation.

THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THESE MAINS

is the proposed steel main from Vehar Lake to the Tansa 48" main at Cooria creek (item No. 1)). The late Mr. Newton has not reported upon it, but Mr. Bruce agrees with the Executive Engineer in thinking that this main should be of an uniform diameter of 52." He differs, however, from the Executive and other Engineers, including Mr. Massergh (who has been specially consulted by the Corporation on the subject in this respect), that the main should not be laid on support except for the portion across the Flats, but that it should be laid on the ground. I am, however, of opinion that it would be safer to lay the pipes on supports as recommended by Mr. Mansergh. This main will be a valuable safeguard in the event of an accident occurring to the Tansa lake and Cooria, but it is for the Corporation to decide whether in these troublous times and financial difficulties it would be wise to incur the heavy outlay of nearly 12 lakhs of rupees in providing and laying this main.

Mr. Newton has devoted a considerable portion of his second report to the discussion of the proposed 32" main (item No. 2 in list No. 2) intended to supply the Agripada District, and to set free the existing 27" main to supply Malabar Hill Reservoir. He has pointed out grave defects in the scheme and suggested instead of it (1) an 18" main from the Grant Road 32" main to the 42" main at Chinchpokli; (2) the conversion of the 27" main into a real supply main for Malabar Hill; and (3) the laying down of an additional 32" main with new pipes to supply Malabar Hill Reservoir. Mr. Bruce proposes to utilize the surplus stock of 48" mainlpipes to extend the Tansa main along Arthur Road from Chinchpokli to Jacob Circle, taking up the 27 pipes along the portion of the road and utilizing them along Kalachauki Road as stated in para. 14 of this report, from Jacob Circle to Gamdevi Road he recommends a line of 22 steel main which would then be united with the existing 27 main at Gamdevi into a single line of 32" main extending to the Malabar Hill Reservoir. The Executive Engineer endorses Mr. Newton's proposals except in this respect that instead of using new 32", pipes, he recommends the use of such of the 42" pipes to be taken up from Fehar to Cooria, as may be found to be sound when the 52" steel main is laid. This course is also recommended by the Committee of the Corporation.

In view, however, of the present financial position of the Municipality, I agree with the Executive Engineer in thinking that the execution of this

WORK SHOULD BE DEFERRED FOR THE PRESENT

The work of laying the proposed (*a*) 18" main from Queen's Road to Dongri Street, (*b*) 9" main in Chukla Street, (*c*) 18" main from the Post Office along Hornby Road to the Victoria Station, and (*d*) the 12" main in Fergusson Road from Tulsi pipe line to Worli Road (items 3 to 6 in list No. 2) may also be postponed until better times.

The 9" main along Worli Road (item 7 in list No. 2) has already been laid, and the proposed 9" main along Connaught Road (item 8 in list No. 2) is included in the Reay Road service main as given above in para. 19.

The proposed 4" main along Sussex Road (item 9 in list No. 2) may also be deferred until the frontage land abutting on it is built upon.

The proposed 9" main in Jail Road and a 6" main in Nowrojee Hill Road (items 10 and 11 in list No. 2) may be laid. Their cost is not very heavy, and they will improve the water-supply of a very thickly populated district.

It will thus be observed that out of the several water mains recommended by the Committee of the Corporation, it would be necessary to lay down at present only three mains, viz., (*a*) 9" main along Connaught Road as an auxiliary to the Reay Road service main, (*b*) a 9" main in Jail Road, and (*c*) a 6" main along Nowrojee Hill Road, deferring the consideration of the rest of the mains until better times.

This is not an opportune time to ask the Corporation for a grant for these mains. Some of them can, however, be included from time to time in the budget as occasion arises and funds permit.—I have, &c.,

P. C. H. SNOW, Commissioner.

RE-DISTRIBUTION OF WATER IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Newton, the late Water Engineer of the Municipality, in reporting on the scheme for the re-distribution of water in Bombay, stated:—

Broadly speaking the principles I wish to recommend in regard to Bombay may be thus stated:—

(*a*) The Tansa supply, as far as possible, should be delivered direct to the service reservoirs in the City by "supply mains."

(*b*) The water should be distributed to the City from the service reservoirs by distributing supply mains connected with service mains of diameters suitable for the localities to be served.

I shall, perhaps, be told that the existing conditions in Bombay prevent the early realization of the application of such principles, partly on account of the absence of sufficient service reservoir accommodation, and also in consequence of certain defects in the existing system of distribution which are difficult and expansive to remove; and this I feel must be admitted, but without in the least withdrawing my adherence to the principles enunciated. These principles should be accepted and sought to form the guiding factor in all future schemes for the supply and distribution of water in Bombay, as their abandonment can only lead to tinkering with the main supply which in the long run can produce nothing but dissatisfaction.

"MODIFICATION OF THE PROPOSED PRINCIPLES WHICH MIGHT BE ACCEPTED FOR THE PRESENT."

Owing to existing conditions, I would be willing for the present to accept the following modification of the principles laid down in para. 8:—

(*a*) The Tansa supply to be delivered direct to the reservoirs during at least 16 of the 24 hours daily.

(*b*) The existing method of supply to the City to be allowed to continue during 8 of the 24 hours.

(*c*) Supply mains to be laid direct to the two reservoirs.

(*d*) Or existing mains to be adopted to act as supply mains by suitable arrangements of sluices and additional lengths of pipes.

(*e*) Distributing supply mains to be introduced into the Town distribution whenever opportunity offers; as, for example, the proposed 12" main from Church Gate Station to Colaba.

(*f*) Service mains to be laid wherever it may be possible to convert existing distributing mains now used as service mains into genuine distributing supply mains only.

(*g*) Distributing supply mains to be connected wherever practicable with the supply mains from the storage or impounding reservoirs, for use in case of repairs being required to the service reservoirs or in case of cleaning &c., or other emergencies.

(*h*) All the pipes in the system of distribution to be connected with each other, so that the water may have free flow and dead ends may be avoided as much as possible.

THE QUESTION OF EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION

appears to be bound up in the improved supply proposed to be given to Agripada and the other districts adjoining, but the Agripada district is to be considered as one which has yet to be developed when compared with the distinct portions south which are fully developed, and are therefore of more importance, and also require more water than districts which are less developed. These more important districts, would, in my opinion, derive an improved supply more economically and more equitably from the service reservoir than direct from any of the supply mains, however large; I imagine we should have far more control over water supplied from reservoirs in town than direct from the supply mains, and I think that we should make special efforts to promote efficiency in pressure and regularity of supply in those districts which are most densely populated and possessed of most valuable property. If, therefore, we can pour into the reservoirs in town an abundant supply of water during a portion of the day and the whole of the night and distribute it from them, I think the advantage to the city must be very apparent, and the distribution is likely to be more equitable than under a scheme which would tap the principal supply mains and would lead to a fluctuating pressure, and a reservoir supply which would be dependent on the use or misuse of the water at the lower levels or in those districts which are nearer to the source of supply.

In order, therefore, to conserve the head and to equalize the distribution of the water in the absence of a balancing reservoir at Ghatkoper, it is, I consider, necessary that every reasonable endeavour should be made to discharge the lake supplies into service reservoirs in central positions in town, from which the distribution can be easily controlled; and that the direct supply from the supply mains should be generally discouraged and resorted to only in cases of emergency.

EXTRA PROPOSAL.

It will be observed that in the proposals which have been made regarding the quantities of water to be discharged into Bhandarwada and Malabar Hill Reservoirs respectively, I have adhered to the original idea of carrying the larger quantity to Bhandarwada, because the scheme before the Corporation is in that form. But I would prefer and recommend the discharging of the larger quantity into the Malabar Hill Reservoir instead of Bhandarwada.

The Executive Engineer in his report states:—The principal question now under consideration is to effect an equable distribution of Tansawater and at the same time to conserve the head as much as possible. To effect this object, Mr. Newton proposes to discharge the Tansa water in the existing service reservoirs for 16 hours each day and to supply it direct to the City for the rest of the day. I concur with these views in general, and would go further and say that the whole of the Tansa supply should be poured into the existing service reservoirs, the direct supply discontinued, and the distributing mains charged from the reservoirs (except in special cases such as fires, bursts, &c). with a view to effect, to speak in the words of Mr. Newton, the conservation of valuable pressure, a more regular pressure in town, and a more effective control of the distribution through a single sluice.

Mr. Bruce, the present Water Engineer, reports:—I entirely agree with Mr. Newton and Mr. Murzban in considering that as far as possible all the water received from the lakes should be delivered into the service reservoirs at Bhandarwada and Malabar Hill before being distributed to the town. The advantages aimed at being the better regulation of the supply by accumulating the surplus received at night and giving it out during the day and relieving the supply mains from the constant danger of rupture from "waterram caused by the sudden closing of sluices. The former advantage will, however, be but seldom realized until measures have been taken to check the present extravagant waste of water, as even at night the consumption from taps being left constantly open, &c., is such that the water in the Tansa Main never fills up sufficiently to overflow at Ghatkoper. It would, however, be more easy to regulate the supply even under existing conditions and when there have been improved the advantage will be very considerable.

The total outlay involved in these proposals would be—

		Rs.
	Steel main	10,79,250
1.	Extending 48" (existing) pipes to near Jacob's Circle	1,00,930
2.	Laying 22" near Jacob's Circle to Gamdevi Road and 32" from there to Malabar Hill	2,13,090
3.	Altering existing distribution pipes near Gamdevi Road	22,144
4.	18" main from Jacob's Circle either as an addition to or as an alternative to Nos. 1, 2, and 3	68,720
5.	27", 24 and 18 main at Bhandarwada	1,70,390
6.	12" & 9" to Sewri	32,500
7.	Replacing existing 14" and 15" pipes in Parel Road with old 32" pipes	1,17,610
8.	Main in Carnac Road, laid with above 14" and 16" pipes	23,500
9.	9" main in DeLisle Road	15,184
10.	9" and 10" main in Grant Rose	13,170
11.	4" main Khara Tank Road	3,950
	Total	* 7,78,795

* NOTE.—Of this sum Rs. 1,68,000 is for old pipes in stock.

These figures may, I fear, seem somewhat startling to you, but I believe that were a system of sale of water by meter fully adopted, the revenue would be so greatly increased that you would find no difficulty in raising all the funds required for the above extensions, together with that urgently needed for increasing the filtering area at Malabar Hill and Vehar. Apart from the question of expense, I hope I have put the necessity for these extensions plainly before you in order that the town distribution may be extricated from its present somewhat chaotic condition and placed on a sound system.

THE BROACH MURDER CASE.

IN this case at Broach on Wednesday four witnesses Gamia Javer, Gulab Sakhidas, Shivabhai, and Umia—were examined this morning. Gamia identified the accused Chhitu as having gone to him twice last monsoon for sorcery business. Gulab and Umia corroborated Sania's statement on certain points. Shiva deposed to having addressed a card from Gajera to the deceased a month before the murder, warning him to be ware of his life as his opponents, Uka and Chhitu, intended killing him. The card bearing the post stamps was produced and identified. Witness added that Darshoban of Gajera, the maternal uncle of Chhitu, informed him of what was going to happen, and he wrote the note. Further inquiry was adjourned till Friday when the case for the prosecution closes.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE PRINCE EDWARD HANDICAP.

THE Prince Edward handicap of 2,000 sovs., for three-year olds and upwards; winners (selling races expected) after September 8, at noon, of a race value 250 sovs, 5lbs twice or once of 1,000 sovs, 14lb. extra; the second to receive 100 sovs. and the third 50 out of the plate: entrance 5 sovs. the only liability if declared by Tuesday next 15 sovs. in addition for acceptors and 10 more for starters. One mile. (40 subs.)

Mr H C White's ch m Georgic by Clan Stewart Mirzapore 6 years 7st 4lbs Handley 1
Mr Vyner's ch h Gazetteer by Gallinule Award aged 7st 13lbs C Wood 2
Mr Jersey's ch c Bridegroom by Sweetheart Goldsmith's Maid 3 years 8st 4lbs Lates 3
Lord Calthrall's b c Elfin by Sensation Equality 3 years 7st 9lbs 0
Mr W Cooper's b h Newhaven II by Newminster Oceana 6 years 9st 0
Mr Vyner's ch f Prosperous by Gratton Prospective 4 years 7st 6lbs 0
Mr Vyner's b h Sardis by Crowberry Sardica 6 years, 7

PURELY PERSONAL.

On the sacred banks of the Jordan, on the river where St. John the Baptist once baptised his penitent hearers, a steamboat is now plying with religious pilgrims and gay pleasure-seekers for its passengers. The present passenger-steamer is really the second of its kind. About two years ago the intelligent Abbot Pashomius, the head of the monastery of St. John, near Jericho made a attempt to navigate the Biblical stream with a little steamer of his own. The experiment proved so successful that a new passenger steamer, of modest size and power, was placed upon the river last year. It starts regularly from the bridge near Jericho, and steams to the southern end of the Dead Sea.

Gerardmer, the little place in the Vosges Mountains to which it is stated that the Marquis of Salisbury has gone with his family after leaving Constantville, stands about 2,375ft. above the sea level. Here, says the "Hospital," a hydropathic establishment, which is open from May to October 1, and contains good baths and complete arrangements for carrying out hydropathic treatment, together with massage and other accessories. A new establishment was opened in 1892. It is not very far from Contrexeville, which, indeed, is situated in the same mountain range, but much lower down.

Bishop Wilkinson, the Bishop of London's Suffragan for North Europe, having asked his lordship whether Presbyterians and Lutherans may be admitted to Communion in Anglican chapels on the Continent, his lordship has replied that the question is a very difficult one, but "as a matter of courtesy" and throwing the responsibility on the parties themselves, he would admit them to Communion. This would in no way "affect our own discipline or our own people." The Bishop adds that his view was shared by the late Archbishop Benson.

It may or may not be true that it was Rossetti who urged Burne-Jones, when at the outset of his career, to connect with a hyphen "Burne" and "Jones," as ... William Sharp in the September Atlantic. "'Jones' is nobody," Rossetti would declare, "only a particle of a vast multiple! But Burne-Jones—that is unmistakable!" It was an amusing trait in Rossetti that he was wont to designate the good work of this or that friend as the work of—and he would mention the most distinctive name or pseudonym of the person concerned. Thus he would say, "Yes, that is Burne-Jones, but this, this here, you know, is only Jones"; or, "That now is the real Holman Hunt, but this here is only Hunt"; or, "You can hear Tennyson in that, but Alfred wrote the other lines."

Mr. Sharp recalls two amusing instances where Burne-Jones more or less unconsciously adopted the same method. He was asked once if he thought William Bell Scott more eminent as a poet or as an artist. "I never thought very highly of Bell," he replied; then, seeing a look of surprise, added, with a humorous twinkle, "I like old Bell Scott—old Scots, as we always called him—immensely, and I think William Bell Scott wrote some very fine verse, but I always thought it was a pity that Bell took to painting!" The other instance occurred when someone remarked to him that "Parnell was only an agitator." "Charles Stuart Parnell," he replied with emphasis, "was one of the greatest public men of our day, and far and away the ablest Irish leader.

A correspondent sends us an extract from Vustralian Bush Leaves, concerning the Bishop of Rockhampton, Queensland, written by a companion on one of his bush tours. "It is to this effect: I hope it is not unseemly, but I did long to have been able to send you a snapshot of the Bishop boiling the billy; of course he wouldn't trust a miserable new chum to make a fire; he allowed me to fetch the water and bring him a twig now and then, but he himself attended to the important matter of the billy, and, with a good deal of awe and admiration, I watched my Bishop in a short coat and white hat tied on one side with a boot lace and on the other with a piece of string; blue sun-glasses to protect his eyes, in his hands a tomahawk, chopping down trees and making his fire, stirring his tea with a pice of stick, and hoisting the billy off the blaze with a bit of bent wire. "It was all primitive, certainly," adds the writer, and, "I expect, apostolic, too."

Of the same Bishop, who is a man of commanding presence—he is six feet two inches in height—a good story is told. He had got out of his travelling suit, and into the garments in which we most usually recognise Bishops, and he was walking outside the house at one of the stations, the mistress of which was famous for her fine poultry. There were two little black children playing on the ground, and as the Bishop drew near they stopped their game and gazed open-mouthed at him; after a considerable pause for astonishment, one little child jumped up, ran to his mother, and said with profound awe, My word, mother, big fellow rooster.

An interesting link with the past was severed the death at Jersey of Miss Eliza ... eighty-sixth year. Miss Raimbach was ... of Abraham Raimbach, ... the publisher, in parnership ... of prints of many of the ... known works. The first of ... graved by Raimbach was the ... This print was published in ... ch was exibited soon afterwards. ... on, was awarded a gold medal- ... ds engraved, among other pic, ... Bay" and "Blind Man's Buffe ... never gained and Academi- ... land, was elected, in 1835, a corres ponding member of the Institute of France.

By the death of the Rev. Isaac Philip Prescott, in his eighty-second year, there has passed away a ripe scholar, and at one time a very excellent and cultured preacher. He was a son of Admiral Prescott, formerly Governor of Newfoundland, who in 1805 fought under Sir R. Strachan in the brilliant action against the French when all their ships were captured. When he was at Oriel College, Oxford, he was under such famous tutors as J. H. Newman, G. A. Denison, Charles Marriott, and W. J. Copleston. He was never tired of speaking of the value of Newman's teaching ... sh composition, many of whose ... ved, and of the kindness of ... Archdeacon Denison's death ... and scholarly lines in ae- ... were much applaud- ... on (Mr. Earle,) also ... helmsford and subse ... in W ... okshire and Devon, he ... rish priest.

... dest circumstances connected with ... of the late Dr. John Hopkinson, his ... ughts, has just come to light. It ... derman Hopkinson, Dr. Hopkinson's ... part one day of the month for a family ... occasion was to have been the cele- ... olden wedding of Alderman Hopkin- ... ver wedding of Dr. Hopkinson.

... icault, who is associated with Mr. ... in the direction of the Royal Court ... telling a Westminster represent- ative some ... about the policy which is being pursued at that ... house, and the new plays that are in readiness for production. The intention of the management, "Mr. Boucicault says," is to establish a Court Threatre Company, which shall in some measure take the place of the old stock combinations, and give artists the opportunity of varying their parts. Instead of choosing people for each production, according to their specialised line of business. In this way you will get the players familiarised with each other's methods, and consequently the better able to work towards the general advantages of the play. It was pretty much on these lines that Brough and I worked out in Australia with such satisfactory results. Now, however, Mr. Boucicault intends so settle permanently in London and eventually when the opportunity offers, to undertake management on his own account.

Why has the use of Van Houten's Cocoa become universal, its name a household word, and its value recognised by all connoisseurs?

The reason is clear to everyone who has once tasted this excellent and nourishing beverage, and has thereby found that Van Houten's Cocoa is all that could be desired, strengthening, refreshing, exquisite in flavour, and more economical in use than any other, a breakfast cupful of this delightful Cocoa costing less than one farthing.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.
COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILE JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.
Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.
THE ONLY AWARD JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS AT CHICAGO, 1893.
Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.
Numbers for use by Bankers
Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD ST., LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

S. & H. HARRIS.
HARRIS'S HARNESS COMPOSITION
HARRIS'S BRITISH Polishing Paste
WATERPROOF.
Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."
BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.
An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."
Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
BATHGATE & Co. Calcutta.

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD TO YOUR BATH.
Condy's Fluid
The effect is magical. Beware of Substitutes.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

INDIGESTION
can be relieved at once, and permanently cured in a few weeks by regularly taking
CONDY'S
Remedial FLUID.
Reports by eminent English Physicians in book on bottle.
EVERYWHERE.
Buying "CONDY'S."

BEETHAM'S
GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

& PERRINS'
OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE
Lea & Perrins
IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
A Delicious Jelly
MOIR'S Table-Jelly Powder
PATENTED
made in Half a minute by the mere addition of Boiling water
IN PINT PACKETS.
FLAVOURS—LEMON, ORANGE, VANILLA, RASPBERRY &c. &c.
Head Offices—LONDON, E.C.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
Full Cream.
CONDENSED MILK MILKMAID BRAND SWISS CONDENSED MILK CHAM, SWITZERLAND
As a guarantee of quality see that the MILKMAID Trade Mark is on every Tin.
Largest Sale in the World.

SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE.
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.
DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.
To be taken on a lump of sugar.
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras.—PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
PREPARED BY: CLEMENT & Co., Valence (Drôme, France).

BABES
THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER
Made From
ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY
THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS
Recommended by 8C07 Newspapers.
"They are a Treasure."
Standard
"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure."
Standard.
"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen."
Court Journal.
"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value"
Engineer.
THE PICKWICK THE OWL THE WAVERLEY
Sold by all Stationers.
They come as a boon and a blessing to men.
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.
MACNIVEN & CAMERON LTD., WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

NOTICE
ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF
KOKO FOR THE HAIR
KOKO FOR THE HAIR TRADE MARK REGISTERED
ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES
KOKO FOR THE HAIR
Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.
TESTIMONIALS.
MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."
WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"
The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.
AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.
"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 15th, 1895. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to recommend 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., "Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."
Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE
THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.
USE ATKINSON'S ONLY AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Only genuine with "White Rose" Trade Mark.
Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited, 24, Old Bond Street, London.

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.
None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.
Hold in highest estimation for more than half a century.
CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER.
NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DEN...
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

Ladies' Apiol & Steel Pills
A REMEDY FOR ALL IRREGULARITIES.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c
Price 5/- post free. Obtainable from
MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON.
AGENTS, TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY.

EPPS'S COCOA
Possesses the following Distinctive Merits
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.
EPPS'S COCOA

Digitized by the financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Inching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICK AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

HUNTLY BLEND

OF

ALL MERCHANTS.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.

Facsimile of Label.

AGENTS:

TURNER MORRISON & Co. BOMBAY.

A New Era in Cod-Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest": however pure the source, the oil itself by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces the pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S

HYDROXYL-FREE

COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free from the tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S New Process.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

Should be in every house for use in time of sickness and emergency. Thousands have been brought through illness by its timely aid. Made from the finest cattle the world produces, it never varies nor deteriorates in quality however long it is kept, but be sure to buy the Company's signed J. v. Liebig in blue. There are imitations which have not the same flavour and are not so carefully manufactured.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR. LALOR'S. TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENGLAND.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

1898 SEASONS NOVELTIES

SUITABLE FOR PRIZES OR PRESENTS.

Finest Quality Electro Plate Cut Glass Bottles, Rs. 158.

Finest Quality Electro Plate Cut Glass, Rs. 28.

Plated Mounts, Oak Frame, Patent Lock, Rs. 52.

Patent Table Egg Boiler, Electro Plate, Rs. 60

Hall Marked, Silver Mount, New Pattern, Rs. 8

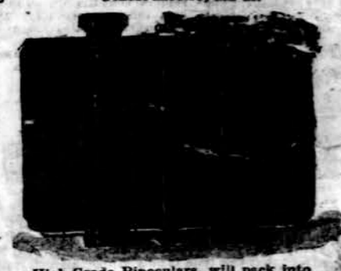
Toast Racks, in great variety, Finest Electro, Rs. 21.

Gun Metal Cigarette case. Complete in Leather Covered Case, Rs. 22.

Solid Silver Mounted, Rs. 11, 7 Inches High.

Electro Plated Crumb Brush and Tray. Finest Quality, Rs. 25, complete.

Solid Silver Fine Steel, Rs. 15



High Grade Binoculars, will pack into Cigarcase. Achromatic Lenses, Rs. 110.

Finest Electro Plated Butter Knife, Rs 3-8.

Knife Fork, Spoon and Ring, complete, in case, Rs. 30.

Goblets and Flask. Large Size, Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, complete in Leather Case, with sling. Rs. 70.

Biscuit Box, Fine Electro Plate, Rs. 18-8.

Leather Purse, with Ladies' Oxidized Gunmetal Watch, complete, Rs. 25.

Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, ½ Pint, Pint, Quart, Rs. 12. Rs. 18. Rs. 35.

Electro Plated Egg Cruet. Gilt Bowls, Very Pretty, Rs. 18.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW LAMPS! NEW LANTERNS!

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF.

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

NEW CATALOGUE No. 7.
NEW CATALOGUE No. 7.
NEW CATALOGUE No. 7.
NEW CATALOGUE No. 7.

GREAT

NEW CATALOGUE No. 7.
NEW CATALOGUE No. 7.
NEW CATALOGUE No. 7.
NEW CATALOGUE No. 7.

JUST READY.

COMPLETE SURPRISE FOR EVERYBODY.

OVER HUNDRED NEW DESIGNS

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN BURNERS

REDUCTIONS.

NEW IMPROVED DOMESTIC LANTERN.

NEW IMPROVED ENGLISH CAMP LANTERN.

NEW TELESCOPIC FLOOR LAMPS.

NEW SELECTION OF ETAGERE TABLES

NEW CATALOGUE No. 7 AND DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST SENT POST FREE TO THE MOFUSSIL ON APPLICATION.

R. DITMAR,

LAMP WAREHOUSE,

59, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SANTAL MIDY

These tasty Capsules —superior to Co[illegible] the same disc[illegible] in forty-eight inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the [illegible]

CURE FOR ASTHMA

GRIMAULT'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES

For Asthmatic people who suffer from OPPRESSION in breathing, HOARSENESS, and BRONCHITIS, INSOMNIA, and DIFFICULTY in EXPECTORATION.

Grimault's Cigarettes render the respiration easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.

GRIMAULT & [illegible]

Sold by [illegible]

HAVE YOU A BAD

Wounds that discharge or [illegible] surrounded with inflammation and [illegible] when you press your finger on the [illegible] it leaves the impression? If so, [illegible] you have poison that defies all [illegible] have tried, which, if not extracted [illegible] recover, but go on suffering till [illegible] Perhaps your knees are swollen [illegible] ulcerated, the same with the ankles, [illegible] which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 19 Farringdon Street, London (East). Purchasers should look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.

FER BRAVAIS invaluable in all cases of anæmia, infirmus and general debility.

FER BRAVAIS Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"A Beautiful and interesting preparation" BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It as all the good effects of iron, without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.

GOLD & Co.'s

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES

ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all re[illegible] spectable British Warehouses.

Published by the Proprietor, GRA[illegible] at Bombay Gazette Office at No. [illegible] Bombay, and printed at the Gaz[illegible] Office Armenian Lane, Rampart Ro[illegible]

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE [illegible] Mill, E.C.; Messrs. REYMER'S [illegible] London, S.C.; Paris: Messrs. [illegible] Rue de Rivoli.—CALC[illegible] Messrs. Thos de Rivoli.—CALC[illegible] Messrs. Thos de Rivoli.—CALC[illegible] Messrs. Thos